

Adair County News

VOLUME XXI

COLUMBIA, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918.

NUMBER 34

NEW PRESIDENT.

The Outlook for the Lindsey-Wilson T. S. for Coming Year Very Flattering.

INSTITUTION FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Prof. R. V. Bennett has arrived from Louisville to take charge as the new head of the Lindsey-Wilson Training School, and is busy making arrangements preparatory to the opening of the next session of the Institution this fall. Prof. Bennett is highly pleased with the outlook for the school. Many repairs are being made in the dormitories and other buildings. The rooms and premises are being thoroughly renovated, and the field canvassing will begin actively next week.

The Lindsey-Wilson has been a notable factor in the development and intellectual life and progress of this great section of Kentucky, and a boon to Columbia and her civic and commercial life second to no other institution in the town. The entire citizenship of the town and county will heartily welcome Prof. Bennett, who comes to us well known as one of Kentucky's ablest men and educators, a leader not only as teacher and minister of the gospel, but a broadminded and progressive citizen. A strong faculty will be associated with the new President, and the friends and patrons of the school may look for a period of unprecedented prosperity and increased usefulness under the new administration.

General Foch says they shall not pass. Do you want to pass, go farther and pay more? Then stop and price my goods. Men's Odd Pants, \$1.45, \$1.75 and \$1.90. Children's Wash Suits, 3 to 8 years, at \$1.45. Child's Odd Pants, 65 cents. Wire nails, at 51 cents; Collar Pads, at 55 cents each. If you come you will buy. If you buy you will save money.

J. F. Neat,
Near Fair Ground.

The New Dog Law.

The recent session of the Kentucky Legislature enacted into law an act relating to dogs, requiring them to be listed with the Assessor at the time of assessing property as required by law, providing for license and tags for each and every dog to be issued by the County Clerks of the various counties in Kentucky, and for failure to list each dog, as well as for any other violation of the act, a penalty of not exceeding \$100 or imprisonment of not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court is prescribed.

"The word, 'owner,' when applied to the proprietorship of a dog, shall include every person having a right of property in such dog, and every person having who keeps or harbors such dog or has it in his care, and every person who permits such dog to remain on or about any premises occupied by him."

We have a large stock of Mens, Ladies and childrens low cut shoes, stylish lasts and leathers, at 25 per cent. less than present values.

33-2t Russell & Co.

Death of An Infant.

A note from Mr. and Mrs. Dan Clark, Santa Paula, California, states that their little daughter, Evelyn Marie, twenty months old, died June 3. She was a bright child, the life of the home. Religious exercises were held on the 4th after which her little body was conveyed to the city cemetery and there deposited, her mound being covered with beautiful flowers.

We have for sale 15 bushels of cow peas, and 15 bushels buckwheat.

34-1t Reed Bros.,
Columbia, Ky.

Wolford Wethington, of Casey county, was recently killed in action in France. He was related to Robert Wethington, this place.

We take it that the candling of hen eggs does not apply to the product of roosters, as a good many of them are sitting around.

J. N. Squires and brother, Rhea, sold 25 hogs a few days ago that brought them \$610. They were under one year old.

In the registration of June 5, Adair county registered 132; Taylor county 121.

GROVER GRISSOM.

He Crosses to the Other Side Wednesday Morning of Last Week.

THE FUNERAL LARGELY ATTENDED.

Last Wednesday forenoon, after a protracted illness, the subject of this notice crossed to the other side. The end came at his residence which is located near the Fair Grounds. The deceased was about thirty-four years old, a son of Dr. W. R. Grissom, who died several years ago. His mother, Mrs. Rachel Grissom, his devoted wife and two children and one brother survive him.

Grover Grissom was born near Breeding and when a small boy his parents removed to this place where he resided about twenty-seven years. Some years ago he united with the Christian Church, this place, living consistently until the end.

He was a kind-hearted man. It is said of him that he never refused to accommodate a friend were it possible for him to do so. Every body liked him and his many friends were truly sorry when the word came that he was dead.

His wife and daughter and son, his mother and brother have the sympathy of this entire community. It was hard to give him up, but sometime there will be another meeting—in the celestial city where there is neither sorrow nor pain—where happiness reigns supreme.

The funeral services were held Thursday forenoon in the Christian church, conducted by Eld. Z. T. Williams, assisted by Rev. O. P. Bush and Rev. B. T. Watson and at the conclusion all that was mortal of this well-known young man was laid beside his father in the city cemetery.

There were many flowers.

The July Woman's Home Companion.

The July Woman's Home Companion is an extremely interesting number containing splendid stories, several unusual articles, and many helpful suggestions. Kathleen Norris, the well-known writer, has written a story of France after the war entitled "Nineteen-Thirty." There is also Margaret Deland's third article from France "Napoleon and Others," and delightful short stories by Sophie Kerr and Sylvia Chadfield Bates. The amusing novelette, "Oh, Annie," by Alexine Heyland, is concluded in this number, and there is another Jimmie Preston story by Mary Heaton Vorse, which will appeal strongly to everyone who has ever helped with a patriotic bazaar. Address, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Looking Over Oil Fields.

Among the many visitors interested in the oil development going on in Adair county, Mr. and Mrs. I. T. Honold, and Mr. W. M. Dunham and Son, Louisville, representing the Kentucky-Wyoming Petroleum Company were here this week looking over their holdings in the county. They were especially interested in examining the Moss well, near Gradyville.

Mrs. Ben T. Leach, who lives near Montpellier, is a very successful turkey raiser. She had a hen to come off her nest with thirty-six young turkeys recently, and now the old gobbler is sitting on 16 eggs and has been for two weeks. She says the gobbler has been as faithful as his mate.

All merchants and hucksters, who deal in eggs must have licenses to handle same, and before buying they must candle them. Farmer's wives are urged to take especial care with their eggs and send them to market often.

33-2t L. E. McKinley.

Mr. Jay A. Lee, Treasurer of the Republican Oil Company, New York, was here last week. He is trying to contract with a driller to put down two wells near Cane Valley. Other oil speculators are expected here this week. Another well on the Hadley farm will start this week.

G. P. Trout, representing the Sun Oil Company, was here the latter part of last week. The company has considerable holdings in Adair county.

Mr. C. G. Jeffries is improving the appearance of his hotel building by having the woodwork repainted. Mr. Horace Walker is the artist.

Darnell and Loy will sing at Hutchinson school-house in the afternoon, the 5th Sunday of this month.

GET BUSY.

There is Oil in Adair County Seems to Be the General Opinion of Investigators.

TO FIND IT, SINK DEEP WELLS.

Francis S. Peabody, Chairman of the Coal Committee of the Council of National Defense, told the Senate Public Lands Committee today, that this country was not producing enough oil to win this war. He said that if nothing were done to develop new wells the reserve supply of crude oil would be exhausted in twelve months and the production would be 50,000,000 barrels less than requirements.

Now the situation outlined above, leads me to suggest this, the earlier we assist and encourage this industry in our county, the quicker the returns will be for all concerned in Adair county.

So many people that I come in contact with, when speaking of the oil industry, will say, the very first thing, oh, the oil business is crooked, you can never win in this industry. Well, I wish to say this: I know people that have made a fortune on a very small investment. They did not give up hope at the first sign of failure. They stuck and came out on the top shelf, and I know this, that if we will all stick together and have faith with each other in this industry in Adair county, I am sure that it will mean a great boom to this community and to the business of Columbia. But we cannot expect to do this in a day or in a month, but a year from now will see Columbia up in line with other towns, that have faith in their fields, especially oil.

A Subscriber,
Geo. H. Palmer,
Cleveland, Ohio

Notice.

All parties who owe me are asked to please call and settle at once, as my bills are due, and I need the money.

34-2t Julia Eubank.

Before the Commissioner.

The following cases were before T. C. Davidson, United States Commissioner, last Tuesday and Wednesday:

Jas. Kearnes was arrested, charged with violating the Mann Act. He was acquitted.

Jas. Bailey for failing to register. He was allowed to go before the local board and sign up.

W. E. Kennett, a man about 75 years old, a citizen of Russell county, was charged with making inflammatory remarks against the government. He was held in the sum of \$500 and sent to Lebanon.

Chief Red Fox, who is a full blooded Indian, entertained here last Friday night at the Paramount theater. He was born in Rosebud, South Dakota in 1870. His father, who is dead, was Black Eagle. Red Fox speaks English fluently, having been educated in a government school. He has done much work for the Red Cross in the Blue Grass section of the State, showing that he is loyal to the Stars and Stripes. His entertainment here consisted of four reels of pictures, exhibiting the customs of Indians in the far West. He also delivered a lecture and gave the Indian war dances.

Notice.

All parties holding season tickets to the Lyceum Course are requested to present their tickets to Mrs. C. M. Russell and Miss Jennie Garnett, for financial adjustment, at Russell & Co's. store, on Monday and Tuesday, June 24th and 25th, from 2 to 6 o'clock. On account of not being able to secure Judge Lindsey, we can not fill the last date.

Committee

Hogard Campbell Dead.

Hogard Campbell, son of Joseph Campbell, who lived near Dirigo, died Sunday night, of leakage of the heart. He has been a student at the Lindsey-Wilson Training School for the last three years, and all the students of the school were his friends. He was 21 years old having registered on the 5th of this month for army service.

Mr. Charles Finley, of Williamsburg, was here Friday. From here he went to Jamestown where he was billed to speak Monday, in the interest of Hon. J. M. Robison, who is a Republican candidate for Congress. Mr. Asher, it was reported, would represent Mr. Edwards at Jamestown.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A Large Crowd in Jamestown, Juries Made Up and Business Begun for the Term.

SEVERAL FELONY CASES ON DOCKET.

Monday morning marked the opening of the June term of the Russell circuit court. Early in the morning people commenced to arrive, and by 10:30 o'clock the square was alive with natives, many having business, others to see what was to be seen.

Judge Carter and Commonwealth's Attorney, A. A. Huddleston, reached here in due time, and by the noon hour the former had completed his instructions to the grand jury.

The docket for the present term is up to the average and the session will go into next week.

This afternoon there will be several political speeches. The forces for D. C. Edwards and J. M. Robison, Republican candidates for Congress, are lining up, both men claiming the county.

Go to Albin Murray's for your Furniture. 33-2t

Russell Creek Academy Announces for Next Session.

The Trustees of Russell Creek Academy began on June first a campaign for \$200,000 for new equipment for industrial features to be added to the Academy's regular course. This campaign is to be conducted by Rev. N. F. Jones and is to cover about thirty counties.

By way of a beginning, it is hoped to build a gymnasium, with modern equipment, shower baths, etc., and a commodious dormitory this summer and fall. The buildings are to be thoroughly repaired and a steam-heating system is to be installed. Within the next two years a suitable building for science and laboratories, as well as a structure to accommodate home economics, central dining hall and music rooms will be erected according to present plans.

The course of study will regularly be raised. A Modern Language course will be added this year, and as much of science as conditions will permit. Strong effort will be brought to bear on a thorough scientific and practical course in Agriculture as soon as equipment can be afforded, and courses will be held also in electrical engineering and mechanics. An excellent course in Bible study and Missions will be maintained.

The Home will be kept by a capable matron who will also teach Home Economics, both theory and practice. It is proposed to make what has always been termed the "Dormitory" the "Home," by giving each occupant a light daily duty and ample and clean social privileges. To have a home, both duties and privileges are essential.

Prof. Romulus Skaggs has been elected President of the Institution for next year, and will be glad to answer inquiries, for his office at Campbellsville, the home of this splendid institution.

Masons, Attentions.

We are requested by Mr. A. G. Todd, who is a member of the committee, to notify the Masons of Adair county to be in Columbia as early Saturday morning, June 22, as possible and for all to bring their aprons. The procession will be formed from Columbia Lodge, No. 96 and then march to the Fair Grounds. It is understood that members of each lodge are to bring well-filled baskets. As has heretofore been mentioned, Grand Secretary, Dave Jackson, will deliver the principal address.

Bishop Matthews and Rev. Robert Earls will be here the 22nd and 23rd of this month and will preach at U. B. Church Saturday night, Sunday forenoon and Sunday night.

Born, to the wife of W. M. Willson, Portales, New Mexico, on the 13th, inst., a son—George McDonald. Weight 8 pounds. Mother and baby doing well, at last account.

Mr. Geo. F. Walford, who enlisted in the army in Texas, writes his sister, Mrs. W. E. Todd, that he has landed safely in France and is ready to do his duty.

The Zion Farmers Club will meet at the school-house next Friday night, June 21st. Ladies are cordially invited.

Personals.

Mr. Hugh Noe, Stanford, was here a few days ago.

Mr. Asa Loy was confined to his home all last week.

Mr. W. A. Coffey made a professional trip to Indiana last week.

Mr. H. O. Cook, Horse Cave, was in Columbia a few days since.

Miss Mary Miller, who taught at Hazard, Ky., returned home last week.

Mr. J. F. Montgomery made a professional trip to Jamestown last week.

Mr. V. Sullivan was here, from Campbellsville, a day or two of last week.

Rev. O. D. Arnold, who has been quite sick for two weeks, is able to be out again.

Mr. J. R. Thomas and family, of near Campbellsville, visited in Adair county Sunday.

Mr. A. C. Hill, wife and son, Glasgow, spent a part of two days in this place last week.

Miss Christine Nell, of Gradyville, spent last week with Miss Catherine Nell, this city.

Miss Minnie Kemp, who taught in the High School, Shelbyville, returned home last week.

Mr. Ores Barger will return from a business trip to Louisville to-night, Wednesday.

Ellis Workman and R. W. Wilson, deputy United States Marshals, were here a day or two of last week.

Mrs. Ray Montgomery left last Thursday to spend several weeks with her mother, in Warren county.

S. Wilson, J. L. Hale, M. W. Cooper and Master Curd Snow, were here, from Russell Springs, last Wednesday.

Mr. G. W. Staples, who is employed at Lexington, reached home Thursday night, on account of the illness of his wife.

Senator Robert Antle, of Russell county, was in Columbia last Thursday, en route to the Blue Grass section.

Misses Mattie and Fannie Evans, popular young ladies of the Eunice locality, were in Columbia, shopping last Thursday.

Messrs. R. T., Finis and Selden Baker, of Amandaville, were here last Thursday to attend the funeral of Grover Grissom.

Mrs. Bert Epperson and son, Stanley, went to Glasgow last week, to see Mrs. Epperson's brother, Dr. L. E. Williams, who is critically ill.

Mr. N. B. Faulkenburg, who is engaged in advancing the oil interest in this part of the State, was here, from Jamestown, last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Paul, Mr. Fred Hill, accompanied by Dr. W. J. Flowers, went to Danville last week, the former to consult Dr. Dunlap.

Mr. Tom Judd, who has been teaching in Louisiana, returned home the first of last week. He will now make an effort to enter the service of his country.

Mrs. Sarah Gadberry, who lives near Gadberry, a sister of Mrs. J. V. White, this place, is lying in a critical condition. Mr. and Mrs. White visited her Saturday.

Mr. J. A. Williams accompanied his father, Eld. Z. T. Williams, to Glasgow last week. They went to be at the bedside of Dr. L. E. Williams, son of the former.

Miss Ruth Stapp, who was a teacher in the school at Morgantown, returned home last week. En route she stopped and visited at Bowling Green and other points.

Mr. W. E. Shirley, of Glasgow, who travels for a Baltimore Tobacco Co., was here several days last week calling on the merchants in this city and out in the county.

Miss Zella Pelley, who taught in the Graded School, at Barbourville, reached home last week to spend her vacation with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Pelley.

Mr. T. C. Goff, father of J. H. and Walter Goff, was taken seriously ill Saturday forenoon, and for an hour or two his condition was alarming. He is now much better.

Dr. L. E. Williams, of Glasgow, is reported in a very critical condition. His father, Eld. Z. T. Williams, and other members of the family left for his bedside last Wednesday.

Miss Rose Heyed, who has been visiting in Louisville and the Indiana Falls Cities for two months, returned home last Thursday night. She has rooms at the home of Rev. B. T. Watson.

Sugar Regulations, Ky. Food Administration.

1. Retail sales for household purposes must be limited to two (2) pounds to city and town residents, and five (5) pounds to rural and city residents.

2. Retail sales of sugar for canning, and preserving must be limited to twenty-five (25) pounds at one time, and then only when accompanied by a signed certificate on the Government form pledging the customer to use that particular sugar for the particular purpose of canning and preserving food.

3. Customers are expected to limit the use of sugar for household purposes to three (3) pounds per month per person.

4. Manufacturers using sugar can only buy sugar through the Sugar Division of the Food Administration, 701 Inter-Southern Building, Louisville, Kentucky, from which Department they must secure sugar certificates. This applies to operators of soda fountains, candy, syrup, soft drink, and ice cream makers as well as every other article made in whole or in part of sugar.

5. In hotels, restaurants, and all public eating places sugar must be kept covered and closely watched at all times to prevent waste. No more than two cubes of sugar to be served to each person for a pot or cup of coffee, or tea. Granulated or powdered sugar to be served by counter man, or waiter for berries, cereals and fruits.

Mrs. Omara Jeffries visited relatives in Lebanon last week.

Miss Lillie Judd is visiting her brother, Lieut. R. D. Judd at Ft. Screven, Ga.

A. L. Garrett and family are visiting Mr. Garrett's parents on Marrowbone, in Cumberland county.

Miss Lola Maupin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Maupin, has been quite sick for several days, with malaria fever.

Mrs. Henry Ingram and daughter, Gladys, left this, (Tuesday) morning, for Jeffersonville, Ind., where Mr. Ingram has a position.

Mr. A. W. Harris, of Richmond, Va., is visiting his son, C. S. Harris in Columbia. Mr. Harris is nearing his eighty-eighth years and is still enjoying good health. He will spend a few months here.

Mr. Bart Loy, who went to Oklahoma several months ago, for his health, returned last week. He thinks he has been improved, but he has decided to try the mountains of Tennessee, and will leave in a few days for that climate.

Mr. H. K. Alexander, of Burkesville, was here Thursday, seeing his customers. He reported that his brother, Mr. W. F. Alexander, was in a very low state of health, and that his friends were anxious concerning his condition.

Mr. William R. Caldwell, of the 20th Reg. Eng. American University, of Washington, D. C., who was born and reared at Portland, this county, spent last week with relatives in Columbia. He entered the United States service in New Mexico nine months ago, but was recently discharged on account of disabilities. He is a son of Robt. Caldwell, deceased.

Business Meeting of the Baptist Church.

Wednesday night, June 19th, there will be held a business meeting at the Columbia Baptist church. We urge a full attendance of the membership. There is some very important business to be transacted.

O. P. Bush, Pastor.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned merchants of the town of Columbia, will not deliver goods to anyone after June 22, 1918.

Bert Epperson.
Geo. McLean.
Flowers & Patteson.
N. B. Kelsey.
Nell & Son.
C. R. Hutchison.
Barger Bros.
Bennett & Smith.

This is to notify the people of Columbia that they need not place orders with the expectation of having them delivered by these merchants as all will be treated alike.

Adair County News

Will Furnish

You all kinds of Job Work on short notice. We use the best material and our work is clean and up-to-date in workmanship. Send us your order for Note Heads, Letter Heads, Bill Heads, Statements and Envelopes, in fact anything in the Printing Line. Get prices on Catalogue Work.

Adair County News

Columbia, Ky.

The Plain Truth.

Lord Dunmore has told the people of Louisville that the bureau of the war now rests upon the American people. It is well that the voice of this high authority has been heard in our city. With the best intentions possible, many Americans still are so obtuse or so optimistic as to fail in a great measure to grasp the meaning of the tremendous responsibility that rests upon us. They still look upon American participation in the war as a sort of game to be played by whoever chooses to take part, leaving everyone else upon the side lines.

The Times has been consistently optimistic about the outcome of the war, but its optimism was and is based upon the tremendous warlike potentialities of the American people; and not upon any supposed case with which we can defeat the Germans. The Times is very confident of the great superiority of the Americans to the Germans, but without the most intensive co-ordination and development of the Nation's latent forces, our optimism would prove merely futile.

Our noble guest expresses all confidence in Allied ability to win the war, albeit he very frankly states his opinion that France and Britain have raised all the men and all the money they can raise. So be it, the United States has plenty of men and plenty of money. Besides this, there is plenty of spirit; and plenty of courage. In fact, there are all the factors necessary to victory to be found in this country. But to obtain victory the people must forget all private concerns, devoting themselves with complete absorption to the work of war.—Louisville Times.

Aftermath.

The second war fund drive was such a tremendous success that analysis of the "returns" seems superfluous. The figures tell their own story fairly well. If the contributions had fallen below the hundred million mark that was set, explanations naturally would have been in order.

A seventy per cent. over-subscription is, of itself, more eloquent and explanatory of the situation involved than any printed comment possibly could be.

Nevertheless some thoughts are suggested which may not wholly like pertinency. In the first place the universal spirit of the drive, as reported by the campaign managers and as observed by others, indicates that no fears need be had with respect to funds it may be necessary to raise in the future for the cause of humanity and the cause which brought America into the world war. There is every reason to believe that if the people of the country had guessed there was a chance of going so far "over the top" as was the case in this drive, they would have added enough enthusiasm to their giving actually to have doubled the original quota.

As pointed out by the chairman of the War Council, the greatness of the achievement lies in the number of contributors rather than in the size of the fund. Think of it! Out of a population of 103,739,000 there were more than 47,000,000 contributors to the Red Cross fund. It means that almost one out of every two persons living under the American flag—men, women and children—was a money-giver. If it had been a head tax instead of a voluntary offering it would have meant practically \$1.70 for every adult and every child.

Twenty-nine States and Territorial divisions showed per capita contributions exceeding one dollar, and in many cases the per capita was nearer two dollars than one. Six States and District of Columbia went above two dollars per capita, while Delaware's per capita was nine dollars, and the City of New York gave \$5.67 for every individual in its population. These are outstanding features that call for as much consideration as the size of the pile that will relieve the suffering of war, for they mean as much as any given mass of money in the achievement of the final results.

Let the message which enthuses us and rejoices our allies

be carried to Potsdam. It is a message which will carry in other forms before it is threadbare: "America never does anything in a small way!"

Fernhill

The health of this community is good at this writing.

Mr. J. R. Luttrell returned last week from South Carolina where he spent a few days with his son, who is stationed at Camp Jackson.

Mr. Joe McGowen, of Webb's Cross Roads, was here last Saturday.

Mr. Willie Vonlinger visited friends in Gann's Bottom Sunday.

Mr. Carl Rexroat and wife spent a few days of last week with friends at Campbellsville.

Mr. F. H. Austin, proprietor of Happy Hollow Milling Co., attended the Federal Court at Bowling Green last week.

Prof. Seth Wade, a prominent teacher, of Decatur, was here Saturday.

F. W. Luttrell sold a fine horse to Dewey Luttrell, of Winsdor, last Saturday for \$80.

Mr. Ross Bernard, a prominent farmer, of Catherine, was here Friday.

Prof. Robert Wade, of Irvin's Store, passed through here Saturday en route to Casey county.

Mr. Cephus Harris, a prominent bee man, of Eli, was mingling with old friends here Sunday.

Mr. Otha Shepherd, a prominent young farmer, left here last week for Camp Taylor.

Messrs. F. H. Austin and A. J. Richardson spent Saturday at Jamestown.

Mr. Kelley Rexroat, who has been here as a clerk for the past four months, has returned to his home, near Webb's X Roads. He made many friends while here.

The housewife must not practice economy at the expense of the health of her family. Growing children must have good milk to drink, as well as other nourishing food.

County Road Engineers.

Frankfort, Ky., June 10, 1918.

It is believed that one of the most important positions in any county is that of the office of County Road Engineer. In the first place practically fifty per cent., and some times more, of all the taxes collected for county purposes is expended on the roads, and the people should be interested in the men selected for the position of County Road Engineer.

A great many men think that anyone can build roads, but the consensus of opinion among men informed concerning roads, is that it requires training and years of experience for any man to know how to build and maintain roads economically.

The less money a county may have to expend on the roads the greater the need for a competent man so that every dollar is expended in a way that will do the most good, and at this time particularly we need the most efficient men so that the road system of the various counties can be maintained in the highest degree at the minimum of expense and it certainly requires experienced men for that work.

The law says that every man to be a county road engineer "shall be either a reputable Civil Engineer or a man who has had practical experience as a Supervisor or builder for two years and who shall have passed a creditable examination by the State Commissioner of Public Roads or one of his representatives."

Any court that appoints a man that does not possess the above qualifications does so contrary to law and such action should receive the proper notice by the people.

Rodman Wiley, Commissioner.

Insurance Checks.

Checks for the April allotments of pay and government insurance for the families of dependents of soldiers were mailed out from Washington on Friday, May 24th. Failure to receive a check due in all probability means that there is some error in the payee's address, and the matter should be taken up immediately with the War Risk Insurance Bureau at Washington.

WELL DRILLER

I will drill wells in Adair and adjoining counties. See me before contracting. Latest improved machinery of all kinds.

Pump Repairing Done. Give me a Call.

J. C. YATES

HENRY W. DEPP,

DENTIST

Am permanently located in Columbia.

All Classes of Dental work done. Crown and Inlay work a Specialty.

All Work Guaranteed

Office:—next door to post office.

The Adair County News \$1.50 yr.

15 Years Practice Consultation Free

Dr. James Menzies

OSTEOPATH

Butler Bldg on Public Square.

COLUMBIA, KY.

Residence Phone 13 B Business Phone 13

DR. J. N. MURRELL

DENTIST

Office, Front rooms in Jeffries Bldg up stairs.

Columbia, - Kentucky

QUARTERLY MEETING DATES.

Columbia District.

Tompkinsville, Summer Shade—June 8th, 9th.

Gradyville, Breeding—June 10th, 11th.

Sparksville, Hogard Chapel—June 12th.

Casey Creek, Atwood Chapel—June 14th.

Mannsville, Mt. Zion—June 15, 16th.

Campbellsville Station—June 16th, 17th.

Elk Horn, Wesley Chapel—June 17th, 18th.

Columbia, Clear Spring—June 22nd, 23rd.

S. G. SHELLEY,
Presiding Elder.

Mother's Cook Book

No matter how beautiful the house, or how exquisite the furnishings, if pure air does not circulate in every room, the family suffers.

Let's Have a Picnic.

These people who think of the discomforts and inconveniences of a picnic which so overbalance the pleasure of getting out into the glorious woods, are better left at home for they do not make cheerful companions. Pick your picnic lovers so your joy may be unalloyed.

Careful planning is necessary to eliminate unnecessary weight unless there be plenty of conveyances to share the burden. The fewer washable dishes will appeal to those who have this in charge, as important. Plates, cups, and napkins of paper may be obtained at small cost and they may be burned before leaving, as every true picnicer will see that he leaves no rubbish to annoy the next group who follows his party.

When a fire is to be built, which is half the fun of a picnic, a piece of sheet iron which may be used on four stones for a support, will make a fine stove, with the fire underneath.

Potatoes may be roasted, sweet corn and onions, if desired, all in the ashes. Do not peel the onions or husk the corn when roasting.

The salad and salad dressing may be carried in fruit jars. Stuffed eggs, wrapped in squares of tissue paper fringed on two ends, twisted to look like bonbons, are attractive.

Ferns and wild flowers are to be found to make pleasing centerpiece. Lemonade, all sweetened ready to add the water may also be carried in a Mason jar.

If there is no place to build a fire, a few thermos bottles will carry the coffee. They are also useful to carry cold drinks.

Sandwiches, of course, will be provided in quantity, for the appetite is very elastic when out in the open.

Fresh fruits of various kinds in season, with small cakes, make a dessert which is very satisfactory.

A dessert which is not hard to provide and which is very delicious is this: Provide sufficient sponge cakes and carry a jar of whipped cream sweetened and flavored. Cut open the cakes, scoop out the centers and fill with the cream. There are never any left. In strawberry season a few mashed berries added to the cream is a pleasant change.

The outing has lost its main object if any have been overburdened in its preparations.

Nellie Maxwell

Draft Riots of 1863.

The so-called "draft riots" occurred in New York city during the Civil war. In July, 1863, pursuant to orders by the national government, a general draft was begun to reinforce the army. At the commencement of proceedings a great riot broke out in New York city and for three or four days raged uncontrolled. Buildings were burned, stores and houses were looted, colored persons were killed on sight and anarchy prevailed until troops arrived and restored order. A thousand persons were killed and injured.

L. H. Jones

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Special attention given Diseases of all

Domestic Animals

Office at Residence, 1 mile of town, on

Jamestown road.

Phone 114 G.

Columbia, Ky.

FOR SALE

By

The Jeffries Realty Company.

56 Acres, three miles, from Columbia, on upper Greensburg road, 1 mile from school, good peach orchard, good soil and level land, well watered, 15 acres timber, good five-room house, barn 38x40 feet, good fencing, 15 acres in grass. Price \$2,750. Easy terms.

The best bargain yet offered in Adair county land. 75 acres 3 miles from Columbia, on new Stanford pike, 300 yards from school house, 1 mile from postoffice, store and blacksmith shop, finest water on earth, good orchard, limestone soil, 20 acres timber, good six room dwelling house, and two good barns. One-half cash, balance one and two years. This farm can be bought for \$3,500.

1 Acre lot in town of Columbia, 7 room, modern dwelling, good barn and other buildings, good water, house wired for electric lights, on best street in Columbia. \$1,000, cash.

135 Acres for \$3,500, one-half cash, the balance in one and two years. This farm is located in Russell county 8 miles from Jamestown, the County seat. Good house and good fencing 35 acres in timber, 55 acres in fine grass, balance in fine state of cultivation. Two miles from Russell Springs.

33 1/2 Acres for \$2,200.00. This is one of the best small farms in Adair county, 1 mile from two churches and school, 15 acres timber, good orchard, fertile soil, good water, level land, 8 room residence barn 32x45, good fencing, five miles from Columbia, on Jamestown Pike.

FOR SALE—160 acres, seven miles from Columbia, good roads, 1/2 mile from church and school, 120 acres cleared, 40 acres timber, 15 acres fine bottom. Good dwelling house, good tenant house, two good barns and excellent fencing. This farm can be bought for \$50 per acre, one third cash and balance in one and two years.

A splendid little farm of 70 acres ten miles from Columbia for \$2,000. This farm has on it a good house and barn and 14 acres of timber, all well fenced. The place is 1/2 mile from post office, church and school.

A BARGAIN AT \$10,000.

204 Acres, two and one-half miles from Columbia, near Campbellsville pike, good orchard, 50 acres timber, good residence, excellent fencing, 65 acres good grass, 65 acres in clover, limestone soil. This land is uniformly level and tractor can be used on every foot of the farm. This is the best bargain at \$10,000 in Kentucky.

FOR SALE at BARGAINS—A man can buy these Farms and Pay for them in two years at the present prices of tobacco.

250 Acres on new pike now under construction, one mile from church, six and one-half miles from Columbia, limestone soil, good water, 100 acres in timber, 60 acres fine bottom land, two good houses, two tenant houses, two barns, good fencing, possession Jan. 1st 1919. The price of this farm is \$3,500.

190 Acres one mile from Columbia between Jamestown and Somerset roads, good orchard, limestone soil, soft water, one third in timber, fairly level, 30 acres bottom, brick residence, new barn, fairly good fencing. Price \$7,000.

A farm of 42 acres, three miles from Columbia, for \$900. This nice little farm is on the Greensburg pike, good limestone soil, close to school and church, nice residence and good barn. This is a bargain and can be paid for out of one crop of tobacco.

Four acres in town of Columbia, seven room, modern residence, good cellar, splendid fencing, two good barns. Price \$2,800.

We have listed many other good propositions in both farms and town property.

C. G. JEFFRIES REALTY CO.

Columbia, - - - Kentucky.

ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1.50

**HELP
STOP
THIS**



W.S.S.

BUY W.S.S.
on June 28th
& KEEP HIM OUT of AMERICA

National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

You Stayed at Home
Invest for those
Who Went

June 28th is Patriots' Pledge Day---the day the government calls upon you to give a new pledge of loyalty; new proof of your will to win; new evidence that your dollars as well as your hearts are behind the men facing the Hun on the martyred fields of fair France.

National War Savings Day
Friday, June 28th

On that day you will be asked to sign a personal pledge to buy **War Savings Stamps**.

War Savings Stamps pay you well, though that isn't half so important as what your money does for *that* boy---maybe your own---"over there." Back him up. Keep food going to him. Keep his clips full of cartridges. And shoes on his feet.

Let's send our boys over the top with the go-get-'m feeling that comes from knowing we are *pledged* to see that they get what is coming to them.

Sign your Pledge of Patriotism by agreeing to buy **W. S. S.** on National War Savings Day.

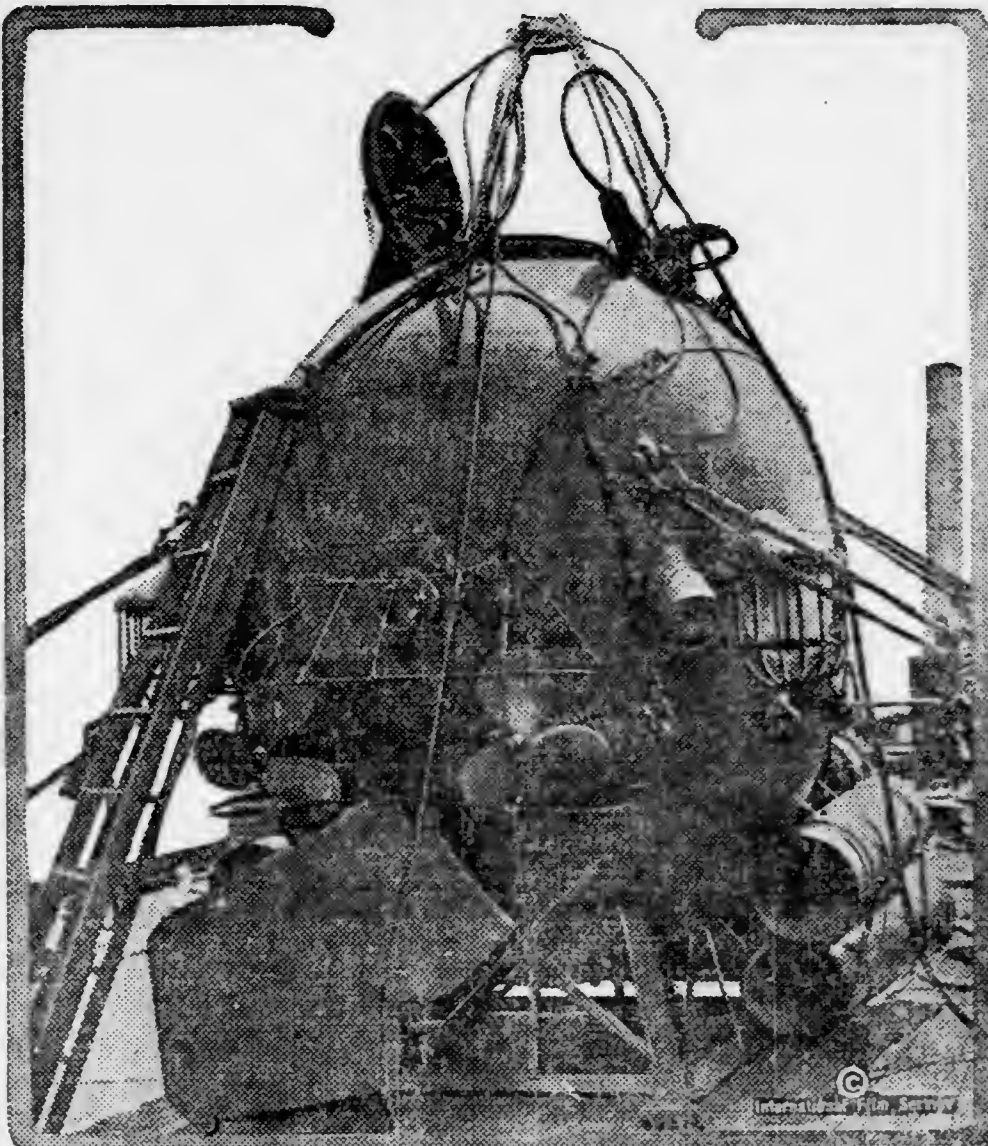


National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by

Diving Bell to Raise Treasures of the Deep

Wonderful Submarine Is the Invention of W. D. Sisson,
an American Engineer



Millions and possibly billions of dollars worth of treasures now lying on the ocean floor in sunken ships may be regained to the world by the "cannon ball." The great diving bell has just been completed and is now being tested. It resembles a cannon ball, a giant sphere, eight feet in diameter. The shell is made of tough vanadium steel, one and one-fourth inches in thickness and weighs, with the machinery inside, six tons. The submarine works by maneuvering huge steel pontoons alongside a sunken ship, bolting the pontoons to the vessel and thus releasing the mechanism which pumps the pontoons free of water and raises the sunken ship. The largest pontoons are 40 feet long and 15 feet in diameter, and have a lifting power of 300 tons each.

Two operators form the crew of the diving bell and they work in normal atmospheric conditions because of an oxygen tank on top of the sphere. The air supply will last for 72 hours without being replenished. The supporting cable and all electrical and telephone wires are carried in an insulated cable, which is strong enough to support 50 tons.

Two propellers and a rudder give the ball lateral movement and two propellers send it up and down. These propellers push the ball through the water at two miles per hour.

In front of the ball are four 3,000 candle power nitrogen lamps, covered with a steel net, and a two-inch glass, to light up the hulls of the sunken ships. Near each light is a lookout lens four inches in thickness. On the front are huge magnets, which draw the ball to the hull of the sunken vessel.

**KEEP POULTRY
IN BACK YARD**

The department of agriculture has a campaign in full swing for the establishment of small flocks of poultry in back yards of city or suburban dwellings. In every household, no matter how economical the housewife, there is a certain amount of table scraps and kitchen waste which has feeding value, but which, if not fed, finds its way into the garbage pail. Poultry is the only class of domestic animals which is suitable for converting this waste material, right where it is produced in the city, into wholesome and nutritious food in the form of eggs and poultry meat.

Though the value of the product from each city flock is small of itself the aggregate is large. A small flock of hens, even as few as six or eight, should produce eggs enough, where used economically, for a family of four or five persons throughout the entire year, except during the molting period of the fall and early winter. By the preservation of surplus eggs produced during the spring and early summer this period of scarcity can be provided for. The keeping of pullets instead of hens also will insure the production of eggs. Not only will the eggs from the home flock materially reduce the cost of living, but the superior freshness and quality of the eggs are in themselves well worth the effort expended. Eggs are a highly nutritious food and are so widely used as to be almost indispensable, and an occasional chicken dinner is relished by everyone.

Where conditions render it feasible and cheap small flocks of poultry should be kept to a greater extent than at present by families in villages and towns and especially in the suburbs of large cities. The need for this extension of poultry raising is particularly great in those sections where the consumption of poultry products exceeds the production, with the result that prices are high.

**Boy Scouts' Duty in the
Great War Garden Movement**

The food production and garden campaign of the Boy Scouts of America is well under way, says Boys' Life, the boy scouts' magazine. Every scout, and indeed every troop and every local council, according to reports, is definitely interested in some way. This year every scout is asked to be responsible for securing one adult to agree to work with him on the scout's individual garden or on the troop garden or on the local council garden. The adult might be a scout's father, his brother or his sister's best fellow, his uncle, or indeed any man who will faithfully stick to the job until the crops are harvested.

**Home-Grown Sweet Corn Is
Best—Good Advice on How
To Grow Your Roasting Ears**

To have sweet corn at its best, says the U. S. department of agriculture, it should be on the fire within 15 minutes after being pulled from the stalk. It loses quality very rapidly after being picked because its sugar changes into starch. This is a fine argument for having this crop in the home garden, if space will allow. Those who wish to grow their own roasting ears will find the following advice useful:

Corn does best in a fertile soil, but is able to adapt itself to all textures from sand to clay. To grow it in sufficient quantities for the average family requires more space, however, than for most garden vegetables. It should not be planted until after danger of frost is past.

The rows should be spaced not closer than three feet apart, and for the larger-growing late varieties the distance had best be three and one-half feet. Stalks should be thinned to stand from 15 to 18 inches in the row. In planting, the seed is covered with one or two inches of soil. Cultivation must be thorough, frequent, and shallow.

It is possible to use the ground occupied by early corn for a fall planting of such crops as spinach, turnips, and kale. Large, late varieties of corn, however, will occupy the ground for practically the whole season.

Business Before Pleasure

Never before did so many Americans spend so much money in Europe, or for such a good purpose.

Silence is usually the best asset of a good-looking woman.

Wonder if the cannibals were informed of the dates of meatless days.

It is always hazardous for an unattractive woman to shoot her husband.

The man who eats garlic can always attract attention if not fame.

First Street Lighting.

Gas for street lighting was first used in Pall Mall, London, 111 years ago. The first attempt to introduce the use of gas in America was in Baltimore, in 1816. The project was unsuccessful. In 1822 it was introduced in Boston, and in the following year New York streets were lighted by gas. The system did not prove successful, however, until 1827. The use of gas spread rapidly in other cities in the United States and Canada. Rosin and oil were used for producing gas in America in the early days of the industry, but later Newcastle coal and the Albert coal of Nova Scotia, were employed.

**For
Weak
Women**

In use for over 40 years! Thousands of voluntary letters from women, telling of the good Cardui has done them. This is the best proof of the value of Cardui. It proves that Cardui is a good medicine for women.

There are no harmful or habit-forming drugs in Cardui. It is composed only of mild, medicinal ingredients, with no bad after-effects.

TAKE

CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

You can rely on Cardui. Surely it will do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women! It should help. "I was taken sick," seemed to be . . . writes Mrs. Mary E. Vesie, of Madison Heights, Va. "I got down so weak, could hardly walk . . . just staggered around. . . I read of Cardui, and after taking one bottle, or before taking quite all, I felt much better. I took 3 or 4 bottles at that time, and was able to do my work. I take it in the spring when run-down. I had no appetite, and I commenced eating. It is the best tonic I ever saw." Try Cardui.

All Druggists

Go to Church Times.

The pastors of Columbia and vicinity extend a cordial welcome to all. Presbyterian church, Rev. B. W. Watson Pastor.

Sunday-School 9:45 a. m.
Congregational Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Service at 7 p. m. on every second and fourth Sundays.
Prayer service Wednesday evening at 6:30. Sunday-school topic *Discerned*.
Preaching at Union 1st and 2nd Sabbaths.

METHODIST CHURCH

L. F. Piercey, Pastor.
Preaching 1st and 3rd Sunday in each month.
Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.
Epworth League 6:15 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 6:30.
Everybody cordially invited to these services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Preaching on each first and third Sunday.
Morning service 11 o'clock.
Evening service 7 o'clock.
Sunday School 9:30 a. m.
B. Y. P. U. evening 6:30.
Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening 6:30.
Business meeting Wednesday evening before the 3rd Sunday in each month.

Missionary Society, the last Thursday in each month, 3:00 o'clock.
F. H. Durham, Supt. S. S.

O. P. Bush, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

Bible School every Sunday at 9:30 a. m.
Judge Hancock, Superintendent.
Preaching service at 11 a. m. and 8:00 p. m. on Second and Fourth Sundays.
Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 8:00.
Official meeting Friday night before the fourth Sunday in each month.
Woman's Missionary Society, the first Sunday in each month at 2:45 p. m.

Mission Band the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m.

Ladies' Aid Society Thursday after second Sunday at 3:00 p. m.

Z. T. Williams, Pastor.

G. R. Reed, Sect.

Ray Conover, Tres.

Adair County News

Published On Wednesdays.
At Columbia, Kentucky.

MARKSDALE HAMLETT, Editor.

Democratic newspaper devoted to the interest of the City of Columbia and the people of Adair and adjoining counties.

Entered at the Columbia Post-office as second class mail matter.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE



WED. JUNE 19, 1918.

MORE BUSINESS AND TRADE NEEDED.

It is daily suggested to us by both residents and non-residents that the merchants and business men of Columbia should organize a Commercial Club or some kind of a business mens association for the purpose of stimulating more commercial activity, and making Columbia a larger and more active business center than it is. Columbia is a most delightful resident city, it has splendid schools and churches, and a surrounding territory superior to any inland town in Kentucky from which to draw its means of greater prosperity and larger growth.

But it is a source of sadness and rebuke to be so often reminded by both people at home and abroad that "we" and our merchants are "alseep at the switch." When reminded that our merchants and capitalists are inopportunely pursuing a "laissez faire" policy in the matter holding and building up a great trade here, at a time when the harvest is ripe, and the prices and profits golden, it is complained that commodities are too hard to get with which to supply the demand. There must be something radically wrong about this, as we cannot find it so elsewhere and in those neighboring towns and villages to which the cream of a splendid trade that rightfully belongs to Columbia is now going. The casual observer has only to note the enormous amount of matter comprising every kind of article of household use coming from distant mail order houses to all parts of Adair county and to many people right here in Columbia, and wondering why this should be when we and our merchants could easily and more cheaply supply every demand at profits that are remunerative.

It is our impression and belief that we need a genuine commercial revival, and that such a commercial revival can be brought about by such an organization and getting together of the business men of Columbia. In addition to needed improvements in our trade conditions, there are industries and institutions that could be established in a little while that would infuse the town with new hustle and a more active and much needed commercial life.

Not in a spirit of criticism, but through an intense pride and

hope to soon see accomplished a greater Columbia, we make these suggestions with the hope that a nucleus of leadership among our business men may soon put on foot a boosters organization that will bring to the town the volume of business that it should have.

IT'S TAPS FOR OLD JOHN.

"In a year and a half, at the very outside, the whisky business will be a thing of the past in the United States." In an article in the July American Magazine, this prophecy is supported by facts and figures. It is estimated that there are 225,000,000 gallons of whisky in existence. This means enough to supply 18,000,000,000 drinks of booze. 48,000,000 drinks are estimated to be consumed in a day in America. From these figures the supply will be consumed in a day in America. From these figures the supply will be consumed in three hundred and seventy-five days. The greatest good that will result in America from the present war will be the divorce of the American government from the liquor business, which for a hundred years has been conducted as a partnership for revenue only.

The whisky business is dying automatically, and it is preposterous that the Government after the war is over will ever again enter into a partnership that has given her so much trouble, and where the losses to her manhood and man power are out of all proportions to the paltry revenue to be gained. For many years the main obstacle to national prohibition has been the cry of the distillers and brewers of confiscation of property. The war has happily brought about the solution of this problem, without the government having to assume the political responsibility of confiscation. There will soon be left to the Kentucky Colonel the only alternative in his romantic fallacy, of substituting for the "soul of old corn," silo juice mixed with gasoline.

The appointment of W. L. Maypothor by the Federal Administration of railroads to be the manager of the L. & N., and L. H. & St. L., systems should be heartily approved by the newspapers of Kentucky and other Southern states through which these roads run. No better man could have been found.

WHEN THE BOYS "GOES WEST."

There is an article by a soldier in the July American Magazine in which the author says:

"What I wish I could make you, here in this world's 'home,' realize is that if your boys go to that other Home, beyond the setting sun, they go there with the peace in their hearts and on their faces. I think I may say that I know this: Before I went in to the Vimy Ridge attack, I wrote a few lines on the back of a picture of my mother which I carried in my pocket. I have it there now. The lines are so worn they are hard to decipher—and perhaps they may seem sentimental to you. But they are like hundreds—yes! thousands—of other messages written under similar circumstances. They read:

"For My Darling Mother:

"If God wills that I die on the field of battle, please send this photo to my Mother.

"Good-bye, dear mother. I have 'gone West' only. We will meet soon.

Ernest."

TRENCHES OF HUNS LIKE PALACES.

In an article in the July American Magazine an author says:

"Macdonald was in the Somme offensive, when the British pushed the Germans back from positions which had been made as nearly impregnable as possible. The Huns had constructed elaborate dugouts fifty feet underground which would accommodate five thousand men besides the officers. He occupied one of these officers' dugouts and found them almost palatial! They were big rooms with concrete floors, steel ranges, electric lights, paneled wood walls, pianos—all the luxuries of home! The ceiling were eight or ten feet high, timbered like a mine chamber, and with steel rails supporting the ground overhead. Holes had been drilled up to the air for ventilation. Some of these underground rooms were as big as good-sized restaurants.

"The front line trenches were paved with concrete and kept free of water by petrol pumps. While the British had been in mud to their knees, the Hun trenches were almost as dry as Burlington Arcade."

A CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Frankfort Chamber of Commerce has started a campaign of "trade at home." Not long ago Bowling Green had a trade-at-home boost and gave a prize to the person who brought the most mail order catalogues to be burned in the public square. The campaigns resulted in a saving of thousands of dollars to Frankfort and Bowling Green. If Glasgow had a Chamber of Commerce to inaugurate the same kind of campaign it would save thousands of dollars for the merchants. What is good for Frankfort and Bowling Green will help our own town—A Chamber of Commerce.—Glasgow Times.

Let's do this good thing in Columbia and keep our trade at home. Glasgow is already one of the best business towns in Kentucky, but ambitiously feels that there is yet room for growth and opportunities for greater business enterprise. People can do anything they want to do with organization and unified effort.

After all has been said and done, this war is plainly a survival of the fittest. Fine sentiment and fine feelings will not win. There is but one road and that is to become more powerful than the enemy. It is might and nothing but might. The last ounce of strength must be put into the contest. What each individual gives counts in forming the grand aggregate, which, if large enough, will win. If the armies of our Allies and our own can hold out and still have considerable more power left until the foe has exhausted his forces, we will win. If we cannot hold out until this time arrives, we lose. The importance, then, of adding every bit, no matter how small, is apparent. Every little added, be it food, money or man power, makes just that much more and altogether will make the grand total which, from sheer might, will win.

Uncle Sam is having no trouble in massing his fighting army for across the seas: it's the stay-at-home army which doesn't realize its own importance that he is rounding up. Don't wait till he "gets" you; volunteer your dollar for War Savings Stamps, and do it before June 28.

FRENCH LAND TELLING BLOW.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

German forces which succeeded in crossing the Matz river, to the west of the Oise, on the battlefield south of Noyon, held their positions there for but a brief period. French troops, counter-attacking the enemy, have hurled him back to the north bank of the river and checked his advance toward Compeigne. The news from the scene of the tremendous struggle, as told in official statements, shows that on the field west of the Oise the Germans have come to a halt for the present at least.

The enemy has not renewed his attacks on the line from Courcelles to Antheuil, where on Tuesday a brilliant counter-attack of the French swept the invaders back and re-established the French line on the plateau overlooking the center of the German position. This position is most embarrassing to the Germans, for it places many of their most important lines of communication under the direct fire of the French artillery.

Further east the Germans similarly have not continued their advance toward the Aronde river.

The crossing of the Matz river by the Germans Tuesday night constituted a very serious threat to Compeigne. It also tended to weaken the French positions on the east side of the Oise river. The French successfully driving the enemy back across the Matz, therefore, is cheering news for the allies. The French are now strongly posted on the south bank of the Matz.

EAST OF OISE.

East of the Oise the French have withdrawn their lines south of the Ourcamp and Carlepoint forests, but are protecting the Laigue forest along a line which is very strong. This change in the line was expected since the Germans occupied Ribecourt, on the west bank of the Oise.

The attack on the front southwest of Soissons is making ground but the progress is apparently too slow for the Germans to realize their plan to cut in behind Compeigne forest and outflank the French positions further north. In the fighting so far the Germans have made less than a mile along a front about three miles in extent from south of Ambleny to St. Pierre-Aigle.

The Germans realize, evidently, the danger to them in the Chateau-Thierry sector near the Marne, and have made a violent attack against the line held by the American troops northwest of that city. The Americans have held their ground and have repulsed the enemy with heavy losses.

In the Flanders salient the British and French have been active. The former have improved their positions near Merris, on the western angle of the battle line there, while the French have extended their lines near Ypres.

PARIS, June 13.—French

To Readers of The Adair County News

We wish to impress upon your mind that we have assembled in our spacious salesrooms, the largest and best assorted stock of

Carpets, Linoleums and Rugs

and notwithstanding higher cost of merchandise, have been able to keep the price down, by placing early orders when buying was good. If you cannot come to Louisville to inspect our lines, write us about your needs and receive prompt and painstaking response.

Hubbich Bros. & Wellendorff, Inc.,

522-524 W. Market St.,
Louisville, Kentucky.

troops last night struck a heavy blow against the German forces, which have been advancing on the eastern wing of the new front of the attack. The War Office announced today that the French had hurled back the enemy to north bank of the Matz river.

Violent combats continue between the Aisne river and the Villers-Coterets forest. The Germans have progressed as far as the ravine east of Laversine, north of Cutry.

After violent fighting the enemy has obtained a foothold in Coeuvres and St. Pierre-Aigle.

The Germans last night made a violent attack on the American sector between Bouresches and Belleau wood, on the Marne front. The Americans broke up the attack and inflicted serious losses on the enemy, holding all the gains which they have made. The statement reads:

"During last night the Germans did not renew their attacks between Montdidier and the region of Antheuil. The French troops are consolidating their positions there. On the right wing of this battlefield the French by a counter-attack, hurled the enemy back to the north bank of Matz river.

"East of the Oise the French have occupied their new positions on the heights of Croix Ricard and Melicocq.

"Hundreds of prisoners and many machine guns remain in the hands of the French.

"Violent combats continue between the Aisne river and Villers Coterets. The Germans have made progress as far as the ravine east of Labersine.

"After violent fighting the enemy has obtained a foothold in Coeuvres and St. Pierre-Aigle.

"The Germans made a violent attack on the American positions between Bouresches and Belleau wood. American troops broke up the attacks and inflicted serious losses upon the enemy, holding to all the gains which they had made."

AMERICANS CAPTURE GERMAN.

With the American Army in France, Wednesday, June 12.—(By the Associated Press.)—The excellence of the American artillery fire was largely responsible for the capture by American marines of approximately 400 prisoners in the fighting which resulted in the clearing out of the Belleau wood, northwest of Chateau-Thierry. The Germans who had been told to avoid the fire because the Americans would capture them, started to run after the American machine gunners had made the wood untenable, but the artillery barrage was so perfect that the Germans were cut off from escape.

Among the prisoners are six officers, a major, a captain and

W. H. JONES

COBURG, KY.

Is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on Ford Cars. Tubes, Tires, &c., kept on hand.

Vulcanizing a Specialty.

four lieutenants. All were poorly clad, and some had pieces of bread tied to their uniforms with strings. The prisoners said they were glad to be captured, and several expressed a desire to go to the United States after the war to live.

All of Germany's plans, they added, called for ending the war next fall. The prisoners were told, they said, that among the Americans were many negroes.

The scarcity of officers in the German army is shown to be the fact that one of the prisoners, a first sergeant, commanded a company. He said this was a common thing now. All the prisoners expressed admiration for the fighting qualities of the Americans.

The barn in which the prisoners were confined today in the rear of the American lines held more prisoners of war than the United States has had in one building at any time in more than fifty years.

Comparative quiet prevailed along the Marne sector today.

SUCCESS FOR ALLIES.

London, June 13.—(British Admiralty Per Wireless Press.)—The military correspondent of the British wireless service writes from the front that yesterday was a day of successes for the allies. In the actual battle area the French, by a counter attack between Merry and Antheuil, drove the enemy back nearly two miles on a front of five miles, causing him further severe losses and capturing 1,000 prisoners.

Immediately south of Noyon the French evacuated the salient around Claremont in order that they might move on their own accord to rectify their line. They administered a rebuff to the enemy who attempted to advance, and drove him back to the high ground near the Oise river.

Further north in the Amiens sector, between the Somme and the Ancre rivers, the Australians once more advanced their lines at the Morlancourt.

South of the Ourcq river and northwest of Chateau-Thierry the American troops have carried out a successful operation, taking Belleau wood with over 300 prisoners.

All these operations are evidence that the enemy, even though he is willing to accept enormous losses, cannot hope to



THEY MAKE GOOD WHEREVER THEY GO

Just as the red-blood quality of America's men means triumph over foe, so does the true-blue quality of these Extra-Tested Tires mean service triumph or users.

RACINE Country Road and Multi-Mile Cord TIRES

Each Extra Test adds definite fighting strength. For instance: the extra test for carcass smoothness does away with all internal ridges by a "feather-edge" process of joining all fabric used. Means many extra miles.

Racine Country Road yields service far beyond the 5000 Mile Guarantee. Racine Multi-Mile Cord Tire is in every way worthy the name Racine Rubber Company.

Buchanan Lyon Co., Inc.

Columbia, Kentucky.

For your own protection be certain every Racine Tire you buy bears the name RACINE RUBBER COMPANY, RACINE, WISCONSIN

Local News

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

ADAIR CIRCUIT COURT OF KENTUCKY.

Annie M. Jarvis, Statutory Gdn. for Clem and Mary C. Jarvis and Annie M. Jarvis, Plaintiff, vs. Clem and Mary C. Jarvis, Defendants.

By virtue of a Judgment and Order of Sale of Adair Circuit Court, rendered at the January and May Terms, thereof, 1918, in the above cause, I shall proceed to offer for sale at the Court-house door, in Columbia, Ky., to the highest bidder, at Public Auction, on Monday, the 1st day of July, 1918, at one o'clock, p. m., or thereabout, (being County Court,) upon a credit of six months, the following described property, to-wit: A certain tract of land, lying in Adair county, Kentucky, on and near the waters of Caney Fork creek, near the town of Coburg, and is the same land conveyed to C. H. Jarvis by John C. Dudgeon and wife by deed, dated November 3, 1912, and of record in the Adair County Court Clerk's Office, in Deed Book 32, page 600. For more complete description reference is made to the Judgment, pleadings, and Order of Sale.

For the purchase price, the purchaser, with approved surety or securities, must execute Bond, bearing legal interest from the day of sale until paid, and having the force and effect of a Judgment. Bidders will be prepared to comply promptly with these terms. W. A. Coffey, Master Commissioner.

For Sale.

My home in Columbia, located on Greensburg street. New house, modern in every respect, two and one quarter acres of land, good garden, stock pasture with good spring. Well at the door. For further information see Bruce Montgomery 32-11. W. E. McCandless.

Wanted.

I want to buy a set of corn-mill burrs. Size, 14 to 18. G. W. Helm, 31-41. Montpelier, Ky.

For Sale.

One Fairbanks-Morse, 6 H. P. Gasoline Engine, Horizontal. In first-class condition. A bargain. Also one four horse power, upright Engine.

Apply at News Office.

Markets.

Louisville, June 17.—Cattle—Prime export steers \$16.00; light \$12.00; heavy \$14.00; fat cows \$10.00; medium \$8.50; 104; cutters \$7.00; canners \$6.00; bulls \$8.00; feeders \$9.00; stockers \$8.00 to \$10.50 choice milch cows \$9.00; 110; medium \$7.00; common \$5.00 to \$7.00.

Calves—Receipts 320 head. The market ruled steady. Best veals \$13.00; medium \$10.00; common \$6.00 to \$10.00.

Hogs—Receipts 3,311 head. Prices ruled 15c higher. The best hogs, 300 lbs up \$16.40; 165 to 300 \$16.00; 120 to 165 lbs. \$16.50; pigs \$16.35; roughs \$14.40; down.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 3,901 head, no changes were noted in prices; best sheep \$12.00; bucks \$10.00; best lambs \$19.00; 19.1 seconds \$16.00.

Butter—Country 25c to 27c lb. Eggs—Fresh, case count not sold candled 26 to 27c.

FRENCH LAND TELLING BLOW.

Continued from 4th page.

inflict his will on the allies unless he throws in his reserves in such large numbers as to give him a decisive numerical superiority. The fact that he has not yet thrown into this operation, south of Noyon, the bulk of the large reserves he now has available, would suggest that he still has plans to launch heavy blows on some other part of the front.

The allies, although they may be well satisfied with the manner in which their troops are dealing with the present danger, will be wiser to avoid over-confidence until the Germans have shown how they intend to employ this large and still idle reserve.

AMERICAN ARMY.

London, June 13.—The American army is prepared, if necessary, to make a greater sacrifice than that involved in the brigading of American troops with the French and British, declares the correspondent of the Daily Mail, with the American forces in France.

After recording constantly and

deeply expressed regrets among the American troops that more trained Americans have not been available to assist the French and the willingness of the Americans to sacrifice themselves if need be the correspondent says:

"This is the spirit of the whole army. I have already seen how the President, with ever-readiness, fell in with the allied desires to brigade American troops with the French and British. This was a great sacrifice, greater, perhaps, than most people imagine, but I understand that if the events of the next few days and the plans of the allies should so demand, the United States is prepared for an even greater sacrifice, and of a character much more dramatic and startling.

"I cannot give details and the necessity may, by good fortune, never arise, but whatever happens the allies will always carry a feeling of gratitude for the magnificent spirit with which the United States is playing her part in the war.

From Pellyton to Albany.

Monday morning, June 3, 1918, at 5:30 o'clock, your writer and Rev. I. T. Allen, left for Albany, Clinton county, to attend the District Conference, going by the way of Dunnville, Russell Springs and Rowena. Russell and Cumberland counties have lots of wheat and it is looking fine, some almost ready to cut. Corn is looking very well. We crossed the river at Rowena. It looked a little scary, but we had to cross, when across we gave the ferry-man fifty cents gladly, and went on. We traveled through some of the worst desolate country I ever saw, mud-holes, hills and rocks. When getting near Albany, we saw the largest field of wheat we ever saw in Kentucky, being 100 acres in the field, and good besides. We arrived in Albany about sun-down, being directed wrong and going many miles out of the way. We went to Bro. Pillers, who directed us to Bro. Carr's who had a beautiful supper ready, which was served. After supper we went to church and heard Bro. J. W. Napier talk from Chron. 29-5, which was a wonderful sermon, and four were saved, and we had a grand meeting. One of the old timers over that makes men and women praise God in public. After services were over we went to our home and retired until morning, (Tuesday), returning to the church at 9 o'clock, for where important business was discussed until 11 o'clock, and Bro. P. C. Long, of Campbells-ville, talked from the second chapter of Acts and 7 verse, delivering a splendid sermon. Several souls were saved and we heard the shouts from some good and true soldiers of the cross that made our souls happy. Then we adjourned for dinner. The evening service was conducted by Rev. L. F. Piercy, from the Columbia charge, who talked from St. Matthew 10, 13-16, who handled the text in a most effective way, and one of the best sermons of the Conference was preached. The house was filled to its capacity, some 800 people being present. After service we went to our home and retired for the night.

Awaking in the morning, (Wednesday), of another new

day and we felt fresh and rested for the service. After partaking of the good food the lady of our home had prepared for us, at 8:30 we returned to the church and business was immediately begun. The renewal of licenses and the granting of licenses, with Bro. W. C. Christie in the pulpit. His text was from Psalms 78 9. He made a wonderful talk. Bro. Christie is a young man from our county and we are proud of him. On returning to church from our home, the news spread rapidly that Mr. Frank Price was found dead at his home. He lived alone. He was the paper hanger and painter at Albany, and about sixty years old. Bro. S. G. Shelly made an interesting talk on Women Missionary Society. Bro. J. L. Piercy made a talk on the centenary of Missions of American Methodism. After a short talk he asked the congregation for subscription and raised over \$1,000 for the good work.

We were taken by a good brother in his car to the Wolf river bridge, in the hills of good old Tennessee. We made some pictures of the bridge and returned to our home to find supper waiting. Before we were through supper, the church bell began to ring and we had to hurry on. After hearing some good old hymns, our P. E. Bro. S. G. Shelly took up the mode of christian baptism in Bro. J. S. Chandler's place, on the account of sickness it was impossible for Bro. Chandler to be present. A glorious sermon was delivered. Some very important points were made clear to everyone.

During the night a good rain fell. It was very much needed and the people were very glad for things were very dry. Thursday at 11 o'clock, Bro. J. R. Marrs, of Mannsville, took his text from the 47th chapter of Isaiah and 1st to 5th verses. This was the most touching sermon that has been preached. We heard the shouts of the good that made us rejoice in the name of our Savior, and we had a good old time hand shake. This closed the former service and we started for home. Our hearts were again made sad when we had to leave the good people of Albany, which we had learned to love. From these good hospitalities Albany has the biggest and heartiest people of any place I have ever been. May the richest of God's blessings be with them and on Bro. Pillers, this pastor. God bless you all, is my prayer. Bro. I. T. Allen, Bro. J. R. Marrs, Bro. F. A. Land and wife, and myself left at 5 o'clock for home, coming out to Bro. Ed Littrell and staying all night, starting early for home, going a new way from that we went down there and through a much better country, crossing Cumberland river at Creelsboro, seeing lots of fine wheat, some that was cut. Arrived at Russell Springs at one o'clock. After eating and feeding we started for home arriving at 6 o'clock. Jasper Doss.

ELIHU ROOT ON NEXT CONGRESS.

We are going to elect a Congress this coming fall. There is one great single predominant qualification for an election to that Congress, and that is a loyal heart.

I don't care whether a man is

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Campbellsville, : : Kentucky.

a Democrat or a Republican or a Progressive or a Socialist or a Prohibitionist, or whatnot, he must have a loyal heart, or it is treason to send him to Congress. There are probably from twenty to thirty Congressional districts in this country where there is a loyal majority but where there is so large a disloyal minority that a division of the loyal majority may let a pro German in. In every one of those districts, Democrats and Republicans and all loyal men should get together, and agree upon the loyal man of one party or the other who is the surest to carry the district, and all unite on him without regard to party.

Any man who would not accept the idea and follow it, I would want to live a hundred years to vote and work against Human nature has not changed. There are going to be parties, going to be politics hereafter; but now they are subordinate, they are unimportant. The one thing only is to win the war, and put men in Congress who will represent the driving power of the American people; the driving power that is behind Congress, that is behind the Administration, and that, God grant, may make itself felt behind the men who are putting over contracts and lingering on the road to victory.

The great thing is to make Germany feel that the hundred millions of America are going, as one man, to beat them, to make every American feel that all the rest of the hundred millions are with him in his mightiest effort to beat the Germans.

Gradyville.

J. T. Mercer, of Milltown, was here the first of the week.

Miss Mollie Flowers and sister, Mrs. Moss, visited relatives in the Milltown community last Wednesday.

Dr. X. W. Scott, of Breeding section, was looking after oil leases in this vicinity a day or so of last week.

Mr. H. K. Alexander, the well-known grocery man of Louisville, was in our midst the first of the week.

Charlie Reece, of Nell, was here last Friday looking after produce.

James Burris bought through here one day last week, quite a lot of wool at 65c per lb.

H. A. Walker, of Columbia, was through here last week, looking after cattle and sheep.

T. W. Dowell was on the sick list a few days of last week from a head trouble.

Uncle O. Keltner, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is again out on the stage of action.

James Goff, of Columbia, was looking after his oil interest in this section a day or so of last week.

Jo Hunter was in Columbia a day or so of last week, on business.

Rev. D. L. Vance and Amos Keltner attended Quarterly meeting at Breeding last Monday.

George Coffey, Deputy Sheriff of Columbia, spent a day or so here the first of the week, preparing for circuit court.

The largest attendance at church we have had in our town for some time, was on last Sunday afternoon, to hear Rev. E. W. Coakley, formerly pastor of the Baptist church here thirty years ago, who now is the pastor at Waynesburg, Ky., notwithstanding the severe weather he had the profoundest attention and his discourse was very interesting.

Our farmers are putting in this week harvesting their wheat, and we are very sorry indeed to report that we hear a great deal of complaint about the crop in the last few days being very much damaged by rust. Some few say that their wheat is considerably damaged and is very much straw fallen, while others say the rust is not hurt so bad. However, we take it that there will be an abundance made to bread our people and some to spare. We have also heard that in some section of the community that the last setting of tobacco is frencing very bad and some few are plowing their crop up and planting corn instead. If this be the case putting in corn is a wise conclusion.

My old friend, G. W. Dudley, informed me that he thought a tan yard would pay well in this section for the next year or so. Since the dog law is being investigated by our grand jurors and leather is so high, we certainly agree with Mr. Dudley. This will of course more dogs to go out of existence between this and the first of September than anything else could be brought about.

I keep on hands a full stock of coffins, caskets, and robes. I also keep Metallic Caskets, and Steel Boxes and two hearses. We keep extra large caskets. Prompt service night or day. Residence Phone 29, office phone 188. 45-17r J. F. Triplett, Columbia, Ky.



BOYS! Help Win the War

Get out and sell War Savings Stamps on

June 28th

National War Savings Day

On that day everybody is asked to sign a personal pledge to buy

War Savings Stamps

War Savings Stamps are a direct loan to Uncle Sam. Nothing can lessen their value. They're always at par. They pay you well, though that isn't half so important to you as what money does for our soldiers "over there." Back them up. Keep food going to them. Keep their clips full of cartridges. And shoes on their feet.

Boys, get out and sell W. S. S.—and send our soldiers over the top with the go-get-em feeling that comes from knowing you will see that they get what is coming to them.

War Savings Stamps cost \$4.17 each
on June 28—and pay back \$5.00.

National War Savings Committee

This space contributed for the Winning of the War by



Teach the Children Thrift

Don't hide away the baby's pennies in a toy bank. Put them to work. Invest in Thrift and War Savings Stamps, and watch the investment grow.

Baby Bonds are the best investment for the baby.

Let your children learn what it means to have money out at interest. Teach them patriotism. Make them feel that they, too, can do something for their government.

When their War Savings Stamps, bought from money they otherwise would have wasted, come due five years from now, the little folks, then grown larger, will thank their lucky stars that they had parents who taught them thrift.

This space paid for and donated by

WAR COSTS U. S. BILLION DOLLARS EVERY 30 DAYS

THE INCONCEIVABLE SUM OF
\$33,000,000,000 LASTS ONLY
TWO YEARS.

GUARANTEE WORLD FREEDOM

Third Liberty Loan, When Carried to
Successful Issue, Will Do
Much to Win War
Quickly.

The war for world freedom is costing the United States one billion dollars a month, or more than \$25,000,000 a day. Appropriations already made and bills now pending in Congress make it certain that the first two years of the war will cost America thirty-three billion dollars. These figures are conservative. Indications are the expense will be many millions more daily.

Few persons have grasped the meaning of this stupendous sum. What does this huge sum mean to the people of the United States? Here are some of the things it means:

That an obligation of \$230 has been piled up against every one of the 100,000,000 men, women and children in the United States. If it were necessary to pay off the present war debt at once, the head of a family of four would have to pay \$1,320, more available cash than the average family of that size has.

Freedom comes high. Every 24

hours Uncle Sam must spend and is spending more than \$25,000,000 at 25 cents a day for every man, woman and child in the nation. The expenses of the government are 16 times as much under war conditions as in peace times. Not until 1910 did the expenditures of the United States reach a billion dollars in a year. This year, the first in the war, Congress appropriated \$19,802,027,501. In 1893, the year of the Spanish-American war, the total appropriations were less than half a billion dollars—\$485,002,044, or about one thirty-sixth of the cost of the first year in the present war.

In addition to voting more than \$18,000,000,000 cash for the first year of the war, Congress authorized the government to enter into additional contracts which aggregate \$2,511,000,000, to be paid for at later dates as the work progresses.

Where millions of dollars formerly created interest in Congress, billions of dollars scarcely arouse a moment's attention, because everybody at Washington realizes that the best way to win the war in the shortest time is to throw the whole resources of the nation into the struggle and support the brave men who are "over there."

The war machinery for a year will cost in dollars and cents an amount that staggers the imagination. Here are some of the estimates submitted to Congress by the military branches. Army, \$6,610,223,209; fortifications, \$3,332,445,122; navy, \$1,039,800,000; sundry civil, \$1,160,242,998. The navy has just asked for an additional appropriation of \$300,000,000 to speed up and increase the building of warships necessary to combat the submarine menace.

The people should realize that the vast sums appropriated to conduct the war are absolutely necessary to win the battle against the ruthless Prussian. Unless America spends now she will be enslaved later. Unless the people support the government to the limit Uncle Sam will be forced to do it the money by taxation.

One man nopes and believes the people will voluntarily lend him the money necessary to conduct the war. The Third Liberty Loan campaign, which will be launched April 6, should have the support of every man, woman and child in the nation. Invest in Liberty bonds and make the victory not only sure but quick.

HEAR M'ADOO'S VOICE

Phonographic Record of His Talk Will
Be Available at Small
Cost.

The real voice of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo may be heard in your own home, proclaiming liberty, patriotism and the American's duty in the present crisis.

The Third Liberty Loan forms the basis for Secretary McAdoo's talk, made for phonographic reproduction. The Columbia Graphophone Co. has made immense numbers of this address and they will be sold to dealers for 40 cents, and the retail dealers will sell them for 50 cents.

Thus every talking machine owner may have Secretary McAdoo visit his own home and help spread the doctrine of liberty.

Illinois Germans Oppose Loan. An Illinois banker, chairman of one of the county organizations, in a letter to the sales division, announces his organization complete. He adds, however, that "there will be some strong opposition to the loan by some of our citizens, as they are being scared up by someone telling them that the government would force them to put up a dollar of their money in bond." His community contains many Germans.

Druggists, Sewing Machines and Rocking chairs at
33-21 Albin Murray's

Fireless Cooker and How to Get Best Results From Use of This Convenience

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The time which each kind of food should stay in the fireless cooker depends both on the nature of the food and on the temperature at which it remains inside the cooker, and before recipes for use with the fireless cooker can be prepared one must have some means of knowing how temperatures are preserved in it. In experiments made in the office of Home Economics a 6-quart kettle was filled with boiling water and put into the cooker, the packing of which happened to be newspaper. The temperature of the water, which was 212 degrees F. when put into the cooker, was found to be 172 degrees F. after four hours had elapsed and 155 degrees F. after eight hours had elapsed. This shows the advisability of the common custom of allowing food to remain undisturbed in the cooker for at least six or eight hours, or in some cases overnight. If a soapstone, hot brick, or other extra source of heat is used, less time will be required. Materials which are denser than water (sugar sirup as used in cooking dried fruit), and therefore can be heated to a higher degree, will keep up the temperature longer when put into the cooker. Thus the density of the food material, as well as the amount and the length of time that the apparatus retains the heat, must be taken into consideration in determining how long different materials must be cooked in the cooker.

The recipes for dishes to be prepared in the fireless cooker differ somewhat from those for foods cooked in the ordinary way, chiefly in the amount of water or other liquids called for. Less liquid should be put into the food to be prepared in an ordinary fireless cooker, since there is no chance for water to evaporate. The cook must be guided largely by experience in deciding how long food should be heated before being put into the cooker and how long it should be allowed to remain there.

JUST FOR FUN

Time Is Money.

"You are charged with speeding. What is your defense?"
"My boss says that time is money. Tells me to hit 'er up."
"Time is money," assented the judge.
"Ten dollars."

Very Much Tried

Bacon — Were you ever tried by a jury?
Egbert — Oh, yes; I served on one once, and none of the stubborn men would agree with me!

What Detained Him.

"You seem to be later every morning," said the manager.
"Yes," replied the meek-looking man; "my wife seems to add a few more buttons to the back of her waist every day."

Not for That Reason.

The electrical expert was breaking in a green man.
"Never touch the wires with your bare hands."
"I see. Everything sanitary."

Charm of the Impromptu.

"What's your mule's name?"
"He hasn't got any reglar name. It sort o' keeps us both interested for me to think up what to call 'im as the provocation arises."

Half Started.

Jane—Then you think he hasn't the nerve to propose?
Jane—Yes; asking pa's income and ma's disposition and my age seems as far as he dares to go.

Accidents Can Be Avoided by Observing Safety Rules

Statistics show that in the United States during the year 1916 there were approximately 50,000 fatal accidents and 600,000 serious injuries, says the Magazine of Safety. One-half of this enormous number have been classified as accidents occurring to employees of the manufacturing industries and public service companies throughout the country—50 per cent of which would have been avoided if workmen had not been careless, while another 25 per cent may safely be attributed to thoughtlessness. Needless accidents can only be eliminated by everyone practicing the rules of safety at all times and in all places.

Fecundity of Bacteria.

"Bacteria reproduce with almost incredible rapidity," says George W. Hunter in "A Civic Biology." It is estimated that a single bacterium, by a process of division called fission (dividing itself into two parts) will give rise to over 16,700,000 others in 24 hours. Under unfavorable conditions they stop dividing and form rounded bodies called spores. These are exceedingly difficult to injure or destroy.—Popular Science Monthly.

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Transportation can be had at any hour at reasonable rates.

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SKETCHES OF ADAIR COUNTY.

Historical and Biographical that Will be of Interest to all Readers of the News.

BY: JUDGE H. C. BAKER.

No. 20.

ADAIR COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-1815.

"We have heretofore mentioned the fact that Adair county was well represented in the war of 1812-15.

Judge Rollin Hurt has prepared an article on the service of soldiers from the county in that war, which he permits us to use. Its perusal will prove of great interest to the readers of the News.

It is as follows:

The first soldiers, who appear to have been enlisted from Adair county in the second war with England were the members of Capt. John W. Shirley's company of Barbee's regiment. The officers were John W. Shirley, Captain; Thomas Turk, Lieutenant; Andrew Wagoner, ensign; Robert Young, Garland Gupton and Robert Morrison, sergeants; and William Walker, John Sneed and William Young, corporals; Stephen Stone and Chas. Thomas did duty as fifers. The other members of the company were Job Atkinson, Samuel Allen, Robert Bowman, Randolph Bryant, John Bryant, Nathan Barnett, Adam Beats, Larkin Brumley, David Breeding, Ambrose Brockman, John Barger, Thomas Carter, Ira Cravens, Munn Conover, (whose real name was Dominicus Conover,) Jesse Clark, Henry Cook, Nathan Coffey, David Conover, James Duncan, William Davenport, Joshua Duncan, Geo. Depree, William Diddle, John Davidson, Marshal Estes, Robert Fletcher, James Gilman, James Gilbraith, John Handy, Benjamin Hailey, Hiram Hancock, George Hughes, Samuel Isaacs, Thomas James, James Johnson, Walter James, George Knell, Thomas Luttrill, Burton Litton, Edward Lawless, William Lawson, Andrew Link, Chas. Moore, Joseph McMillan, James McKinley, Jesse Montgomery, George Morrison, Michael McKinley, John T. McElroy, John Patterson, Wm. Polly, Wm. R. Price, Robert Rose, Brice Richards, Green Selby, John Sheffield, Wm. Smith, Jonathan Salley, Joshua Sampson, James Vincent, John White, William Wisdom, and Charles Wheeler.

This company was enlisted on the 23rd day of August, 1812, and for a period of six months, and contained seventy-four members, officers and men. Lieut. Col. Joseph Barbee, who then resided at Danville, Ky., was the Colonel of the regiment to which Capt. Shirley's company was assigned. The original purpose of the organization of the regiment was to do duty in the defense of the state of Indiana, which was then being threatened by the enemy. The different companies of the regiment rendezvoused at Danville, within a few days of the order for its formation. About the time the companies came together at Danville, information of the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull's

army and the city of Detroit, Mich., became known. The morning following the day of the rendezvous at Danville, Col. Barbee received orders to change the march of his regiment for the northwest, and to proceed with all dispatch. The regiment immediately commenced a march for Cincinnati, O., and in making the march passed through Nicholasville, Lexington and Georgetown, and encamped for three or four days upon the farm of one Kennedy, where the city of Covington is now situated. After crossing over the Ohio river, the regiment, including Capt. Shirley's company, proceeded to Piqua, on the Miami river. From this point the regiment marched to St. Mary's, Ohio, which was then called "Girty's Town." On the way it passed through Lebanon and Dayton, Ohio, both of which places were then villages. At St. Mary's, the regiment was placed under the immediate command of General Winchester, by whose orders six companies of the regiment, including Capt. Shirley's, were stationed at St. Mary's, during the following winter. Col. Allen's and Col. Lewis' regiments of infantry were stationed during the winter at and in the neighborhood of Fort Wayne, Indiana. Col. Jennings' regiment was stationed during the winter at Fort Jennings, on the Au Glaize river, twenty-six miles to the north of St. Mary's. Col. Poague's regiment was stationed at a point further to the north than that of Jennings. Capt. McNair's company, of Col. Barbee's regiment, spent the winter at Waughpaugh Kanetta, then an Indian village twelve miles from St. Mary's. Capt. Peterson's company, of Barbee's regiment, was ordered to and spent the winter at Fort Wayne, which was sixty miles from St. Mary's. It devolved upon the six companies of Barbee's regiment, which were stationed at St. Mary's, and which included Capt. Shirley's company, to act as convoys for and to escort and protect the wagons and pack horses, which conveyed provisions from St. Mary's to the various posts named, and in this duty they were constantly engaged throughout the winter. The winter was excessively severe. The streams were frozen over, and the snow lay upon the ground to the depth of two feet during the entire winter. The men, when enlisted, did not expect that the campaign would last over three months, and this together with the haste of their mobilization and march to Ohio prevented them from making sufficient arrangements in the way of clothing for comfort, and until nearly Christmas they were very poorly clad. The greater number of them were clad in hunting shirts and trousers made of linen or cotton, and after two or three months the clothing became badly worn and afforded but scant protection to men who were obliged to travel in the open in the conveying of provisions and to spend the nights upon the ground, without the shelter of tents. Gov. Isaac Shelby made an appeal to the women of Kentucky for clothing for the naked soldiers. This appeal received an immediate response and as soon as it could be conveyed to them, the soldiers received a supply of home manu-

REASONABLE PRICES

We Now Have a Full Stock of Binders, Mowers, Rakes and and Repairs, at Reasonable Prices.

A Full Stock of Wagons, All Sizes, Prices Reasonable

We'll say in regard to above that Reasonable Prices in our Judgment can not be offered very long even by ourselves. Will be glad to quote to any of our friends at at time, and still gladder to sell you.

We have Wire and Wire Fence quite a full stock for these war times Prices Reasonable.

And our Clothing and Shoe stock is a wonder for the times. We have "Old Fashion" Wool Clothes at Old Fashion Prices. Nifty Styles for Boys and Sensible Genteel Styles for Men Folks.

Ginghams and Calicos in the Dry Goods Lines at prices that will please our Lady friends. Also a nice stock of Summer Goods: Voils, Lawns and the Whole Family.

WOODSON LEWIS, Greensburg, Ky.

factured clothing from their mothers and sisters in Kentucky.

During the winter Col. Barbee's regiment was required to and made a forced march from St. Mary's to Fort Jennings. The movement was for the protection of Gen. Winchester, who was threatened with attack by a superior force of the enemy near Fort Defiance. When the regiment reached Fort Jennings, on the Au Glaize, it was ordered to return to St. Mary's. This forced march is said to have been one of the most severe and exhausting in the annals of military history. A very cold rain, which turned to ice, fell incessantly, the road was new and boggy, the ground was covered with ice and snow, and the men, at night, were without shelter of tents.

About the first of March, 1813, the term of service having expired, the regiment was marched to Cincinnati, O., a distance of about one hundred miles from St. Mary's, where it was discharged. The men were paid in part for their services, and the men of Capt. Shirley's company reached their home in Adair county about the middle of March, 1813.

The members of this company have all long since passed away. The descendants of many of them, however, still reside in the county. The names borne by nearly all of those old soldiers are yet the names of old families in the county. Lieutenant Thomas Turk resided during the remainder of his life upon a farm, which is situated four miles to the west of Columbia, upon Pettitsfork, and was the ancestor of the family of Turk, which until recent years was a very numerous and respectable family

in the county, but is now from emigration become extinct in the county.

CAPT. JOHN BUTLER'S COMPANY.

About the first of September, 1812, Gov. Ninian Edwards, of Illinois Territory, appealed to Gov. Isaac Shelby for aid in protecting the frontier settlements of Indiana and Illinois Territories from the devastations of the Indians. On September 8th, 1812, Gov. Shelby issued a proclamation to the people of Kentucky to go to the assistance of their neighbors in the Indiana and Illinois Territories. He requested them to rendezvous at Louisville, Ky., on September 18th, 1812, and to provide themselves with thirty days provisions. In response to the proclamation, five regiments of mounted militia assembled at Louisville, at the time appointed. Among these troops was a company of volunteers from Adair county, under the command of Capt. John Butler, who figured so prominently in the early history of the county. The lieutenant of the company was Robert Trabue, who bore another old family name in the county. James Leber was the ensign; William Pile, Thomas Shaw, Thomas W. Atkinson and John Walker were the sergeants of the company; and Abraham Hart, Isiah Bradshaw, Charles L. Cox and James Redman were the corporals. The other members of the company were Merideth Archer, John Abrel, Wm. W. Abel, Samuel Baldrige, Daniel Bohman, Samuel Beard, Hugh Beard, James Blane, Peter Buckingham, Durham Creel, Silas Creel, Simon Creel, Wm. Conover, Sampson Caskey, Hiram Cravens, Richard Cundiff, Geo.

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Columbia Barber Shop

LOX & LOWE

A Sanitary Shop, where both Satisfaction and Gratification are Guaranteed.

Give us a Trial and be Convinced.

Catsinger, George Canard (evidently a misspelling of Kinnaird, Green Casey, Wm. Drake, David Doke, John Estes, Samuel Embry, Alexander Gilmore, Zachariah Holladay, Jubel Hancock, Jesse Hood, Wm. Hart, Wm. Hancock, Thomas Howell, John Irvine, George Jones, Robert M. Johnson, Berry James, Wm. Lee, William Montgomery, Samuel Morris, Greenberry Middleton, Thomas Middleton, Joseph Morrison, John Patterson, Richard Perkins, Wm. Parrish, Richard Patterson, Wm. Redman, Robert C. Ray, Robert Steel, Zachariah Taylor, John Thomas, Fleming Thomas, Thomas Wilan, Herbert G. Waggoner, Andrew Wolf, Elisha Winfrey, Gilmore Walker, and Joel Williams. The company, officers and men, contained sixty-seven members, and was attached to the regiment of which Lieutenant Col. Young Ewing was the commander. The other regiments were commanded by Colonels Samuel South, James Al-

len, Samuel Caldwell, and John Thomas, respectively.

To be continued next week

Unifying Influence.

"In my own mind I am convinced that not a hundred years of peace could have knitted this Nation together as this single year of war has knitted it together, and, better ever than that if possible, it is knitting the world together. Look at the picture: In the center of the scene 4 nations engaged against the world, and at every point of vantage showing that they are seeking selfish aggrandizement; and against them 23 Governments representing the greater part of the population of the world, drawn together into a new sense of community of purpose a new sense of unity of life."—(From the President's Red Cross Speech.)

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS \$1 50

U. S. AIRPLANES ACTIVE IN TOUL

Pursuit Squadron Engages in
Number of Clashes.

MORE VICTORIES ARE SCORED

Tennessee Aviator Achieves Success in
Unequal Combat—Brings Down One
Enemy and Evades Three Enemy
Planes When His Machine Gun Be-
came Jammed—Auto Racer Scores
Another.

An American aerial pursuit squad-
ron is operating over the American
sector northwest of Toul. It is per-
mitted to announce. All the pilots
whose air exploits have been recorded
up to this time belong to this squad-
ron, which has a special insignia. The
squadron is flying in Nieuport chasing
machines.

The first victories, in which the
American squadron brought down two
German machines, were gained the day
after they took up flying on this sec-
tor. The occupants of the German ma-
chines were made prisoners.

Other machines, aside from those in
this squadron, also are flying on the
Toul front. The fact that an American
squadron was there could not be men-
tioned previously because it was not
desired that the Germans should know
of the fact.

But after there have been so many
fights at close range and two American
machines have fallen it is believed cer-
tainly the enemy knows an American
squadron is operating on this front.
There is also the fact that Capt. James
Norman Hall has fallen behind the
German lines and been made a pris-
oner.

Downs German Airplane.

Lieut. Edward Buford, Jr., of Nash-
ville, Tenn., was officially credited with
shooting down a German airplane over
St. Mihiel on May 22.

Buford while patrolling encountered
two German pursuit planes. The fight-
ing continued only a few minutes.
Lieut. Buford attacking one of the Ger-
man planes, which tried to lead him
into the fire from the other. Suddenly
Lieutenant Buford looked overhead
and saw two more Germans coming
down from out of the clouds for him.
He took a dive, all of the Germans di-
ving at the same time, and when he
came up he had one of the enemy
planes in front of him. Buford began
firing with his machine gun, causing
his adversary to disappear in a nos-
edive. Although he was sure he had hit
the German, it was not until later that
the victory was confirmed.

A few minutes later Lieutenant Bu-
ford by maneuvering managed to get
behind two of the remaining three ma-
chines and opened fire, but his ma-
chine gun jammed. As he was unable
to use his weapon he started in a se-
ries of skillful dives and turns and was
successful in shaking off the three en-
emy planes.

Lieut. Edward Rickenbacher, the
former automobile racer, has added an-
other aerial victory to his record. An-
nouncement was made that it had been
confirmed that the lieutenant shot
down a German biplane in the neigh-
borhood of Thiaucourt on May 22. The
fight took place 5,500 meters in the
air.

Gets on Enemy's Tail.

With another pilot Lieutenant Rick-
enbacher engaged in a long fight with
two enemy machines. Rickenbacher
finally got on the tail of one machine
and fired more than a score of shots at
short range. The enemy machine went
into a spinning nose dive, but it was
uncertain whether it hit the ground.
The lieutenant was not credited with a
victory at the time. Positive con-
firmation that the machine crashed to
the ground has since been obtained.

No confirmation is obtainable con-
cerning the German report that three
American airplanes have been shot
down in the Lys region.

FAMILY IN SIX WARS

Some Member Has Served the United
States in Each One.

When F. Levi Dees, aged fifty, en-
listed recently in the engineering
corps in St. Louis, a record of 14
years was perfected, a member of the
Dees family having served in every
one of the six wars in which the United
States has participated.

His great-grandfather served in the
Revolution, furnishing his own rifle,
clothing, etc. His father, Justice
J. H. Dees of Edwardsville enlisted
for the Civil war at the age of four-
teen.

Levi Dees is an expert engineer, and
his age, which in other branches
would be considered a drawback, was
regarded as an asset. After passing
the examination he was sent to
Wilmington, Del.

COAL ALLOWANCE REDUCED

No Fuel for Heating Being Sold in
Paris.

The allowance of coal in Paris is be-
ing reduced in view of the smaller re-
quirements of the summer. Coal will
be sold during the summer months
only for kitchen use and the coupons
which permit one to purchase a cer-
tain quantity for the heating of liv-
ing rooms will not be available.

ICE CREAM SODAS FOR BOYS IN FRANCE

Y. M. C. A. Orders Fruit Flavors
for One Million Summer
Drinks.

One million ice cream sodas.

A-ah!
Sufficient to cool the throats of a
flock of giraffes—ice cold, fizzy, flav-
ored with "strobry," "razbry," "cherry,"
"peach or pineapple."

Um-m!
They may not seem so imposing here,
with soda fountains on every impor-
tant business corner, but—oh, boy!
won't they be sample packages of
heaven to the American boys over in
the war zone? Over there where, if
reports be true, drug stores, masquer-
ading as chemists' shops, try to get by
with nothing but drugs.

France's pet drinks, champagne and
red wine, are going to turn an absolute
green with jealousy this summer when
the great American drink begins fizzing
along the battle front and going over
the top of the glasses. And the as-
surance of at least a million fruit-flav-
ored drinks as a starter is found in
the cable order just received by C. V.
Hibbard, general secretary of the over-
seas department of the Y. M. C. A., a
war work council, from the organiza-
tion's official in France. The mes-
sage follows:

"Send quickly concentrated fruit
sirups for one million summer drinks."

And the Y. M. C. A. war work coun-
cil has a way of sending quickly any-
thing ordered sent quickly. So it is a
sure thing that when the heat begins
to give the American soldier boys an
awful thirst, they will turn gratefully
from the trenches to the "Y" huts
where they received hot chocolate last
winter, and there they will clamor for
a "strobry," or a "razbry sody."

Possibly to assure plenty of foam,
the same cablegram ordered the war
work council to send one ton of shaving
soap, while the other creature com-
forts for soldiers, among the items re-
quired, were four American pool ta-
bles, ten tons chocolate bars, ten tons
granulated sugar, ten tons flour, ten
tons assorted cigarettes and five tons
smoking tobacco.

GIRLS TO RAISE PIGS

There Are 500 Young People Enrolled
in Contest.

Seven girls will raise thoroughbred
pigs this year in Tuscarawas county,
O., to compete in state and county
contests. Five hundred boys and girls
are enrolled in corn, pig, poultry, cloth-
ing and food clubs under the supervi-
sion of Miss Minnie Porter, county lead-
er of boys' and girls' club work.

Poultry raisers already have set 3,
750 purebred eggs for hatching. The
seven girls who will raise pigs are
Thelma Shoemaker of Tuscarawas,
Phyllis Hoopengartner and Grace Mc-
Cullough of Winfield, Margaret Schlem-
mer of Strasburg, Mary Streb and Mary
Lieser of Parrall and Zella Wiegand of
Sugar creek township.

These girls will try to bring the pig
raising championship of the state to
this county. Two years ago the cham-
pion pig grower in Ohio was a girl. It
was said her success was due to the
fact that she gave her pig a bath once
a week.

HUNTERS DISCOVER LAKE

It Was in Their County but They
Never Heard of It.

The Salina Gun club has found a
large lake near Salina, Kan., for the
fall and spring hunting seasons, and
has leased the property for a term of
years as a private reserve.

The lake is in the southern part of
the county, and many of the old-time
hunters never knew of its existence
until this spring. The lake covers 30
acres, and when it has been improved,
including a large dam, the surface
covered with water will be about 40
acres. On one side of the lake there
is a sandy beach with the water run-
ning from shallow to deep water and
it may be made a bathing place.

It is also filled with fish of several
varieties. Lumber is now being
shipped to the place for a house which
will be erected at once. The Gun club
will have the exclusive use of the
property.

WESLEY IS FIGHTING MAD

Because He Was Rejected by Marines
on Account of Defective Teeth.

John Paul Wesley, a patriotic young
man of St. Paul, Minn., is mad. In
fact he is not only fighting mad, but
greatly disappointed.

The cause for John Paul's sad an-
ger and disappointment is that he was
rejected for the U. S. marine corps be-
cause of defective teeth.

"Sherman said war is hell," storm-
ed John Paul, "but I think your exami-
nation is even worse. Just because
I'm not able to bite the kaiser, I'm
rejected. What do you want me to do,
kill 'em and then eat 'em too?"

"Sorry, old man," said Sergt. Frank
Buck. "Go see a dentist and then
come back. Maybe there'll be a chance
then."

Stop Combination Sales.

"Combination sales" are forbidden
under a new ruling of the Massachu-
setts food administration. "Combina-
tion sales" are, according to the defi-
nition of the food administration, any
sales of two or more commodities, or
different kinds or sizes, at a price ef-
fective only if they are bought at the
same time.

CATTLE INDUSTRY IS FLOURISHING ON CANAL

Large Areas of Forest Cleared
and 100,000 Head Soon Will
Be Grazing.

The policy of raising cattle for the
use of the employees of the Panama
canal and the military and naval
forces there has transformed the ap-
pearance of the canal zone.

Large areas of forest and jungle
along the railway and the canal have
been cleared off and planted in guinea
grass, and the big herds of cattle may
be seen browsing in the valleys or on
the slopes of the many hills. Many
thousands of acres have been cleared
already, and the work is still going on.
A big dairy is also operated, and in
time all the beef, milk and cheese
needed on the isthmus may be pro-
duced there.

The guinea grass originally was an
African plant, but has been establish-
ed in the West Indies and parts of the
continent for a long time. It is a
heavy, rank grass, often reaching a
height of ten feet, stooping freely and
rooting deeply. It is particularly val-
uable, as it destroys almost any other
vegetation, a quality of great utility
in the tropics. It propagates both from
seed and roots and spreads quite rap-
idly.

The para grass is grown in a limited
extent also in low and wet soils. It is
not as desirable as guinea grass, but is
eaten by both cattle and horses. Para
grass is the great prevailing plant of
the lower Amazon valley, as it is not
injured by the periodic inundations.

The cattle industry in the canal zone
is especially favored by the fact that
Gatun lake supplies plenty of water
during the dry season, its branches
ramifying through the many hills and
mountains and making fresh water
available in all the pastures. The zone
may support a herd of 100,000 head of
cattle without trenching upon the
areas used for agricultural and horti-
cultural purposes.

PIG CLUBS FOR PORK

Boys and Girls in One State Will Pro-
duce 10,000 Pounds This Year.

The Ohio war board says: Boys
and girls' pig clubs throughout the
country are expected to produce at
least 10,000 pounds of dressed pork
this year.

To stimulate interest in these clubs
and increase pork production in Ohio,
the Ohio state fair will this year
offer a number of prizes and give
demonstrations in mixing of feeds,
making self-feeders, making hog
houses and other subjects of interest
to pig raisers.

These pig club members have been
termed "junior soldiers of the commis-
sary."

It is expected that every boy who
can do so will raise one or more pigs
for Uncle Sam this year and help fur-
nish the meat supply for the soldiers.

RED CROSS TO GET TIPS

Society's Workers May Take Place of
Cloak-Room Bandits.

A new method of raising hundreds
of thousands of dollars annually for
the Red Cross and other worthy war
causes has been advanced in Cleveland.
It is suggested that Red Cross girls
be placed in charge of hat and coat
checking rooms at hotels and other
places where such privileges net
thousands of dollars annually. It is
pointed out that the continual seeking
of tips and charges in such places is
annoying, but that no one would feel
that way about a Red Cross representa-
tive and would be more than apt to
give generously. Whether the sug-
gestion will be followed up is not yet
known, but influential persons here are
said to be strongly in favor of the
plan.

AGED EGGS STALE

Were Laid Many Years Ago and Are
Now Seized.

Eggs is eggs, but fifty-year-old eggs,
although still eggs, are not the proper
kind of hen-fruit for Philadelphia, in
the opinion of Mr. Simmers. The
whole proceeding ran in fifties. There
are 50 cases of eggs, they were fifty
years old, and it took Simmers just
about 50 seconds to taboo them.

The consignment was packed in air-
tight cans and was to have been put
in cold storage at the Reading terminal
plant until bakers needed them for
cake. They were "canned" all right.

FOE PERSECUTES AMERICANS

Indiana Girl Tells of Treatment by
Germans After Wilson's Speech.

Americans in Germany have been
subjected to bitter persecution since
President Wilson's Baltimore speech
was published in German papers, ac-
cording to Miss Bonventura Spink of
Indianapolis, who returned on a Dan-
ish liner after six years' residence in
Berlin. She sang there with an opera
company. Miss Spink declared that
children are starving so that food may
be provided for soldiers.

Amish Prove Patriotism.

The Amishmen have at last decided
not to allow their religious scruples to
interfere in assisting to win the war.
Members of the sect in Pennsylvania
are endeavoring to raise a bumper
crop, and nearly \$5,000 of Liberty
bonds were sold among the leaders.

EXPLOITS OF FLEET OF BRITISH SUBMARINES IN THE BALTIC SEA

Little Squadron Long the Terror of German Warships and Trans-
ports—Sink Nine in One Day—Three British Craft, Since
Self-Destroyed, Attack a Whole Hostile Armada—Entered
and Charted Every Harbor on Baltic.

Describing the work of British sub-
marines in the Baltic and their de-
struction to avoid capture by the Ger-
mans, the Petrograd correspondent
of the London Morning Post says:

"Under all the circumstances it is
perhaps rather a marvel that the Ger-
mans did not make a glorious capture
of nearly every submarine we had in
the Baltic. They captured none, and
they destroyed none. There is not a
German harbor in the Baltic that our
submarines have not entered and
charted for their own convenience,
creeping under mine fields and
through channels so shallow as hard-
ly to admit of this hazardous man-
euver."

"We never had more than nine
submarines in the Baltic, and we still
had seven when the end came. One
of our boats put down nine enemy
transports in a single day. Russia
knew and openly admitted last sum-
mer that it was the British subma-
rines which held Petrograd intact."

"When Reval went it was obvious
that the end was near. The British
submarines, still seven in number and
all in fighting trim, had by this time
moved over to Finland, and ultimately
concentrated, with their stores and
workshops ashore, and a huge barge
for floating mechanics in the harbor
of Helsingfors."

Sunk to Check Foe.

"With three or four warning parties
jealously eyeing the British ships and
stores and the Toovaristich (comrades)
airing their new gospel to the British
crews of the submarines on every oc-
casion, and with the absence of law
and order in Helsingfors, opportu-
nities for every kind of trouble were
plentiful, and extreme tact and firm-
ness were needed to bring things to a
successful issue. As a result, not a
single ounce of any kind of metal—
British property, some of it priceless
nowadays here—will ever fall into
human hands, either those of the
Huns or the White Guards or the
Finnish Red Guards, or Russian Toovaristich. All seven
submarines, the repair-shop barge,
and every scrap of stores lies safely
in minutely disintegrated form at the
bottom of the Baltic."

"In charge at Helsingfors was
Lieut. Commander Downie. The task
of destroying some \$3,000,000 worth
of British Government property to
save it from the Germans, who had
already landed at Hango, was his last
sad duty. Plans for the private sale
of enormously valuable stores of all
kinds—metals and composites, elec-
tric fittings, etc.—were canceled when
it was discovered that arrangements
existed whereby all such matters of
priceless value to the enemy were to
be handed over to the Germans where-
ever found. It was decided to put
British property to the bottom."

"That fraction of the British navy
which was under Russian orders in
the Baltic consisted of submarines,
which I will call (because these were
neither their letters nor their num-
bers) Alpha 2, 10, 11, 20, and 21 and
Beta 29, 30, 33, and 36. The Alpha
class was fairly large, carrying thirty-
odd men. The Beta was an older
type, with about half that number."

Attacks German Armada.

"The biggest thing the Germans
have done in a naval way in this war
was the landing on the Islands of
Messel and Dago. Certainly the only
effective opposition they met at sea
came from British vessels, three in
number. Of the four Beta boats one
was undergoing repairs at the time,
leaving three available—29, 30, and
33. These three went into the thick
of things and gave the Germans a
very unwelcome surprise. Failing an
adequate intelligence service, the
British submarines took sight for
themselves of the oncoming armada
of dreadnoughts, cruisers, destroyers,
and transports, and plunged into their
midst. Everything was against our
submarines, but they all came out of
it alive, and the enemy did not."

"Captain Sealey, in Beta 30, was of
the true British type, the finished ar-
ticle of the British navy. Beta 29
was commanded by Commander
Downie, whose record proves him
perfectly true to type; but it was his
first command."

"The Germans, notwithstanding
convenient arrangements made for the
maximum of immunity, were mis-
trustful of the British boats, and the
armada moved inside a ring of de-
stroyers and other smaller craft.
Sealey, taking a comprehensive glance
at their dispositions, dived under five
of the destroyers nearest to him, the
same tactics being initiated by Com-
mander Downie and by Beta 33. They
came up inside the protective ring,
to be immediately assailed from all
craft and ships with a rain of mis-
siles—in particular with so-called
deep-sea bombs."

"Sealey conned his objective—one
of the dreadnoughts—dived and fired
two torpedoes at a range probably
too short for the run of either tor-
pedo, for the dreadnought escaped.
But one of the torpedoes passed on
and put down a destroyer on the
other side of the encircling ring."

"Sealey, then passed practically

under a dreadnought and came up
on the other side, still within the
encircling ring of destroyers. Turn-
ing, he rapidly selected another ob-
jective, and then dived to get it. This
time he put down a transport carry-
ing hydroplanes—a particularly useful
shot, for these hornets, besides bom-
barding our craft, which were, of
course, quite visible at fighting depths
under water, also kept the ships in-
formed where deep-sea bombs would
best serve the Germans. Sealey dam-
aged a cruiser so badly that he was
able to chase her for many hours, but
could not overtake her.

"All this time hydroaeroplanes were
dropping deep-sea bombs upon all
three boats, while every ship was
pumping shell and deep-sea bombs in
their direction, according to the sig-
nals of the hydroaeroplane spotters.
Whether by good luck or more artful
dodging Beta 30 got no more than a
few tremendous jerks from these
deep-sea bomb explosions. Beta 33,
though never actually struck, suf-
fered so terribly from these repeated
shocks that she was left helpless,
unable to tell anything about her-
self except that her skin was un-
pierced. Smashed gauge glasses left
her ignorant of her depth, her margin
of buoyancy, what power was still
available to move or lift, sink or
drive her, and she was absolutely
blind besides. She simply carried on
and finally beached herself and was
blown up by her own crew after all
her valuable fittings had been re-
moved. Beta 29 had the extremely
bad luck to get aground in a tight
place and suffered injuries which
would be summarized in the case of
an ordinary ship as 'in a sinking con-
dition.' Commander Downie, how-
ever, stuck to it and got off."

CANADIAN "BULLDOG" RESTING IN KENNEL



The Canadian "bulldog" seems to be
a very harmless creature in his "ken-
nel," but when he is let loose on the
Germans he lives up to his name.

COOLS OFF IN JAIL

Party by Name of Chill Gets Heated
Over War.

August Chill of Pine Bluff, Ark., un-
dertook to chill the efforts of the
United States to whip Germany. Now
Chill is cooling off in jail, awaiting ac-
tion of the federal grand jury. Chill,
despite his worldly prosperity, remain-
ed loyal to the Fatherland, and when
the United States entered the war
against Germany Chill got busy. He
is specifically charged with obstruct-
ing the draft, failing to register as an
alien enemy and declaring publicly that
the Germans would win the war and
that within two years Americans
would be living under German rule.

POTATO BREAD FORBIDDEN

Shortage of Tubers Results in Change
of Swiss Order.

The Swiss military department has
rescinded its order to bakers com-
manding them to use potato flour or
potatoes, either raw or boiled, in mak-
ing bread.

The potato supply is very scarce in
Switzerland. While the bakers for-
merly were commanded to mix pota-
toes with bread flour, they now are ex-
pressly forbidden to use any potatoes
in making bread.

Knitting Honors Claimed.

Holding a record of having knitted
four dozen sweaters, three dozen hel-
mets, several dozen wristbands, knee-
caps, abdomen bands and other neces-
sary articles, Mrs. Amelia Delporte of
St. Louis, is believed to be the cham-
pion knitter of the country. She has
a son serving in the army.

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session. Good building house. For particulars, address
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Dunnville.

The farmers of this communi-
ty are rushed with their crops.
They have finished setting to-
bacco.

The wheat crops are about
ready to harvest and there will
be a great yield.

Mr. and Mrs. John T. White
and little son visited his parents
at Tarter, Saturday night and
Sunday.

Miss Carrie Pierce was the
guest of Miss Ada Workman
Saturday night.

Mrs. Ollie Mosier, of some
point in Pennsylvania, is visit-
ing her mother and relatives of
this place.

Misses Bess and Fannie Cab-
bell entertained a number of
their friends Saturday evening.
Some fine music was rendered
and all reported a nice time.

Mr. Joe Campbell has moved
down on Main street, to the
Price property.

Mr. Shelby Williams and a
Miss Wethington, from Casey
Creek, were visiting Misses Min-
nie and Shirley Williams Satur-
day and Sunday.

Mr. John Pelley, who has been
confined to his room for some
time, is able to be out again.

Atterson Hammond, who had
one of his legs amputated recent-
ly, is getting along fine.

The people of this little town
are very much interested in the
Red Cross, and are doing a great
work.

Pellyton.

Cutting wheat is the order of
the day.

Some farmers are not done
planting corn yet. Hard to a
stand.

Meadows are reported good in
this part. Oats are reported
best for years.

Mr. S. G. Ford and daughter,
Minnie, of Dunnville, were the
guest of your writer last week.

Mr. J. J. Henson and family
visited Mr. J. M. Perryman's
family, the former's father-in-
law.

Willie Mings visited relatives
in Taylor county last week.

To Stone Cement Contractors.

We will, as soon as practicable, let
a contract for the construction of a
stone and concrete dam, 85 feet long
by 12 feet high across Russell's creek
one mile below Columbia. Any con-
tractor interested in bidding on this
work call on Farmers Mill Co.,
32-ft. Columbia, Ky.

Real Compliment.

Billy Sunday has had many
compliments, but the one he
prizes most dearly came to him,
oddly enough, from a criminal's
lips.

It was in Philadelphia, Sunday
had visited Moyamensing prison.
There he had talked with a house-
breaker so convincingly that the
man had promised to lead, on
his discharge, a Christian life.

This housebreaker, discussing
Sunday with a guardian after-
wards, said:

"He came in here, Sunday did,
and he fairly turned me inside
out—made me sick o' myself,
that's what he done. Oh, he's
a winner. I think he's one of
us—one o' the gang—reformed,
you know."